

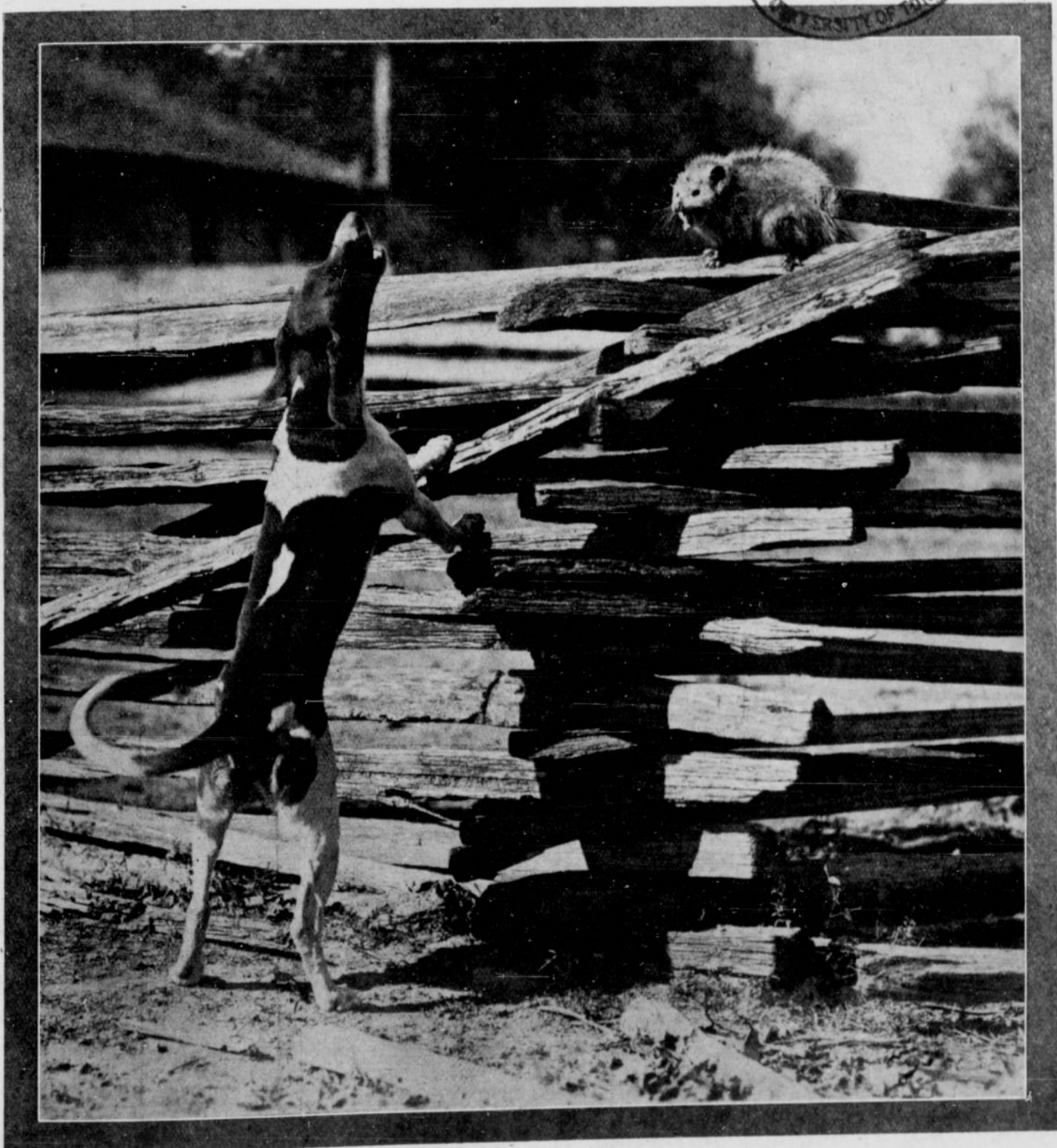
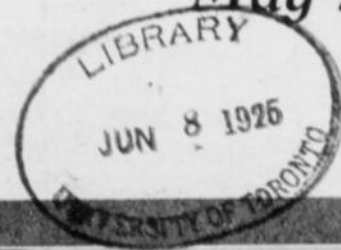
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

May 20, 1925



BRER 'POSSUM TAKES UP A DEFENSIVE POSITION

*The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces*



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## News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

### Alberta

#### Telephone Rates

After some discussion on the matter of telephone rates, Verdant Valley local unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that this local do hereby oppose the proposed increase in telephone rates, as we feel that the limit has been reached already. We believe that the proposed increase in rates would defeat the object of increased revenue, as the members of this local have unanimously decided that when these increased rates come into effect we will have our telephones removed, and we believe that this would be the attitude throughout the rural part of the province.

"We suggest that instead of increasing the rates that the expense within the telephone department be reduced to a minimum.

"We further suggest that a diversion of some of the profits from sale of liquors to cover the present deficit in telephones would be more practical."

Geo. McGillivray and Wm. J. Burckett are the officers of the new Tawatinaw local, in Athabasca constituency.

Inland local was organized recently by H. O. Braden, director for Camrose constituency. There are 20 paid-up members, and John Zaseybida and J. F. Leach are the president and secretary.

A new and up-to-date hall in the village of Grimshaw is planned by Bear Lake local. They have sold their old hall, located some miles away from the village, and are adding the proceeds to their fund for the new building.

### Saskatchewan

#### A Friendly Welcome

A letter was forwarded from the Central office a few days ago to the secretary of the Willmar G.G.A., calling the attention of the local to the fact that two families, which have recently come out from England under the scheme of the Department of Colonization, have settled at Willmar, and suggesting that the local give them a hearty welcome.

We are now in receipt of a reply from Mr. Linton, the secretary, who writes as follows, viz:

"With regard to the two families, recently from England, who have settled in our district, they are being formally welcomed by the local association, and I am sure they will find their neighbors friendly and sympathetic, and ready to assist them in every way possible.

#### Notes

The receipt by the Central office of something like 300 replies to the questionnaire recently sent out referring to the Egg and Poultry Pool, in the midst of a busy seeding season, is indisputable evidence of the interest taken in this matter by farmers in general. These replies come from secretaries of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Farmers' Union and Co-operative and Agricultural Societies, and show conclusively that a very live interest in and appreciation of the importance of the pool method of marketing eggs and poultry exists in all parts of the province.

At a meeting of the members of the Invermay G.G.A. held on Thursday, April 2, the question of making wheat pool certificates legal tender was under discussion, and the following resolution was passed, viz:

"Resolved that we, the farmers of Invermay local, believe that wheat pool certificates should be made legal tender, thereby saving the tremendous interest now paid to individual corporations instead of to the state for the benefit of all. We therefore request Central to investigate, and if possible induce the federal government to enact such legislation."

The members of the newly-formed Clonmel local, at Salteaux, have elected Alex. McGregor as president, J. S. Inglis as vice-president, and G. R. Goodday as secretary of the local. Dan Cameron, F. Cross, G. Underwood, and W. Bradshaw, were elected directors by acclamation. Meetings are to be held at the Meadowvale school on the last Monday each month, at 8.30 p.m., until the end of October. The secretary is looking forward to a considerable increase in membership.

### Manitoba

Here is the spirit that keeps the wheat pool so full of pep. "Scotty" Wood, of Wingham U.F.M. local, writes: "I have 212 acres of wheat for the pool to handle next fall. I hope it goes good to the acre, for I am sure the price will be good." This U.F.M. local recently had a spirited discussion on the grain commission report, led by "Scotty," the secretary.

A joint executive meeting of the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. will be held in the Central office, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, on Thursday and Friday May 21 and 22, to plan the summer campaign, discuss resolutions from the federal organization, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, that have been referred to the various provincial associations, present their memorandum on education to the review committee, and to transact other business of the association.

New British settlers are being welcomed by the U.F.W.M. locals in various districts throughout the province. Mrs. M. A. McLean, president of the Wicklow U.F.W.M., reports that the women in the town of Grandview are meeting the train to take a family to their homes for breakfast and dinner, in order that they may be able to do some shopping before going to their farms, while the local is planning to give the new settlers a pantry shower and to help in every way possible in making them feel that they belong as new settlers in their district.

At a joint meeting of the U.F.M. and Farmers' Union in the Roaring River schoolhouse, the following resolution was passed, moved by Mrs. H. Allen and seconded by C. Garrioch:

"Whereas, it is felt that two farmers organizations with similar aims and objects is a detriment to progress and success; and whereas, it is felt that some sort of understanding can be arrived at whereby the two policies and methods can be amalgamated;

"Be it therefore resolved that this meeting is in favor of a union between the U.F.M. and the Farmers' Union, incorporating the rules and regulations of both."

A check for \$10 was received by the U.F.M. from this point as a special donation towards Central office.



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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL  
P. M. ABEL  
Associate Editors

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May 20, 1925

No. 20

## ADVERTISING RATES

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Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch  
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## Our Ottawa Letter

Only 35 members of Progressive party register vote in favor of resolution demanding further reductions in tariff, and which Premier King regarded as a motion of lack of confidence in the government—By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, May 15.—The week in parliament has not to any great extent accelerated progress toward the completion of the government's sessional program. Hon. James Robb, acting minister of finance, it is true, has succeeded in passing his budget resolutions through the Commons with several minor amendments to the original proposals. From the standpoint of Progressive prestige, it is perhaps unfortunate that on second reading of the budget proposals, John Evans, of Saskatoon, undertook to try out the House on the sub-amendment submitted to the Drayton amendment, and declared out of order on the bud-

get debate. The amendment proposed by Mr. Evans was as follows:

"The House regrets that the budget presented by the acting minister of finance contains evidence of the application of unsound principles of public finance, affords no relief from the excessive burdens of indirect taxation, and constitutes a failure to carry into effect substantial economies in public expenditures, and the fiscal policy of the Liberal party as from time to time enunciated;

"And that the policy of protection maintained in the present budget, has greatly increased the cost of living and production, and has failed to provide adequate revenues or to prevent serious depression in trade and industry;

"And be it further resolved that a revision of the tariff schedules, based on the needs for revenue instead of on the principle of protection is long overdue and should be immediately undertaken in order to bring down the cost of living, and to place our industries on a permanently sound basis."

## Lewis States His Position

A. J. Lewis, of Swift Current, raised certain objection to the moving of the amendment. "It is now before the House, however," he said, "and some of us in this quarter are faced with a rather awkward position. When the budget was first brought down, it was agreed among ourselves that we should move a sub-amendment, which was in identically the same words as the amendment now before us. The speaker disallowed the sub-amendment. His ruling was appealed and I voted against the ruling and in favor of allowing the sub-amendment. There were then two things before us—the budget and the Conservative amendment. At the time I asked the government some questions respecting certain legislation which I considered was, for this session, just as important to the western people as tariff reduction. Those questions were answered largely in the affirmative and as a result, not because I agreed altogether with the government policy on the tariff question, but in order to give them an opportunity to bring down legislation of the character I have referred to I supported them with my vote. At present I am called upon to make a choice between two things, with respect to both of which I have voted affirmatively. I cannot vote against the principles expressed in the amendment, and I am not going to swallow myself with respect to the budget. Accordingly when the vote is taken on this amendment I intend to leave the House and let the responsibility remain as between myself and my people."

## Want of Confidence Motion

In the opinion of Premier King the amendment, in view of discussions which had occurred in the course of the debate, "reduces itself to a motion to prevent the government from proceeding with the bill which is before the House at the present time, and which is to all intents and purposes a reproduction of the resolutions introduced by the acting minister of finance, and carried at the conclusion of the budget debate.

"Under the circumstances," said Mr. King, "the amendment introduced at this stage and in this way, is a motion of lack of confidence in the government. Believing that to be the effect and significance, I can only say that the sooner we find out whether or not the government has the confidence of the House the better."

A division was called upon the amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 110 to 33, with two pairs recorded.

## Large Number Dodged Vote

It is interesting to note that in the original budget debate only four members were unaccounted for, either in the matter of having voted or having been paired. In the present instance, on the other hand, no less than 87 members failed to record themselves in either approved fashion.

Conservative members, following the lead of Sir Henry Drayton, to the effect that the amendment "can only serve the purpose of giving my hon. friends to the left the opportunity of voting safely against the government," largely refrained from voting on the division at all, there only being 11 members of the official opposition present when the vote was taken.

Progressives themselves were by no means united on the Evans' amendment, the following members to the left of the official Conservative opposition, voting against it: Johnston, of Last Mountain; Kennedy, of Glenarry and Stormont; McBride, of Cariboo; McConnic, of Battleford; McDonald, of Temiskaming; Neill, of Comox-Alberni; Pritchard, of Wellington North; Sexsmith, of Lennox and Addington; Shaw, of West Calgary; Jelliff, of Lethbridge; Black, of Huron; Humphrey, of West Kootenay; Finlay, of South Bruce; and Reed, of Frontenac. As a matter of fact the Progressives only succeeded in mustering 35 members in favor of the amendment.

## Change in Budget

Of interest to the public generally is the fact that the acting minister of finance has agreed that in the future no cheque of a lower denomination than \$5.00 shall be called upon to pay stamp tax. It is further rumored that as a result of protests made from various portions of the Dominion the federal crown lien with respect to income tax arrears shall be abolished. There is also a strong probability that because of insistent protests made particularly by Ontario municipalities, the export duty on power will be modified with respect to long-term contracts entered into at a time when power was much cheaper than it is today.

## Ocean Rates Enquiry

The ocean rates committee under the chairmanship of A. R. MacMaster, M.P. for Brome, has been sitting consistently for the past fortnight or more. For the greater portion of the time counsel for the steamship companies have been engaged in endeavoring to prove that while a conference or a combine exists as between the various companies plying on the north Atlantic, the purpose of such combine or conference is simply to bring about uniformity and stability of rates and service, and that no company at the present time is making any money. H. J. Symington, counsel for the committee, on the other hand, has been endeavoring vainly to secure the voyage accounts of the steamship companies by which only, in his opinion, the profits or loss of the various lines can be

Continued on Page 22

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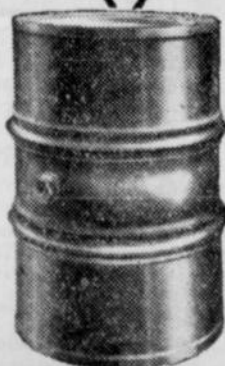
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18

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### Saskatchewan Election

The Saskatchewan legislature was dissolved on May 9 and the elections have been called for June 2, with nomination day on May 26, with the exception of the constituencies of Cumberland and Isle a la Crosse, in which nomination day will be June 23 and election on July 21.

In his manifesto to the electors, Premier Dunning deals briefly with the record of the government and appeals for the support of the electorate on that record. He points to a financial policy which, pursued through a period of acute depression, has placed the province "in an excellent position to take advantage of improvements in world economic conditions." The record of the government, the manifesto claims, in support of co-operative marketing, in its aid for the improvement of agricultural and industrial development, in its progressive educational policy, both with regard to elementary and secondary education, in efforts to secure transportation facilities adequate to the needs of the province which is the farthest from the sea, in building and maintenance of highways, in a health program intended to promote the physical welfare of the people, in the development of a telephone system which is now the most extensive publicly-owned system in Canada, and in its general administration of the affairs of the province justifies an appeal "in full confidence" for the support of the electors on June 2.

The Provincial Progressive Association issued a manifesto on May 13. It denounces as "a discreditable piece of political knavery," the holding of the election on June 2, at a time when the farmers are too busy seeding to give proper attention to the discussion of political matters, or to give assistance to candidates of their choice, in a political campaign. The association, the manifesto states, "will make the first serious attempt ever made in Saskatchewan to secure Senate reform and a settlement of natural resources." The association is in favor of fixing the term of the legislature, and the date of elections, of adopting the single transferable ballot, of reducing the membership of the legislature and taking the building of highways out of politics. "These are matters of considerable moment," the manifesto says, "but beyond doubt the most outstanding question is the existence or extermination of the gang-plow, which has for so many years successfully turned over the political fields, so that the hangers-on of the government may reap a bountiful harvest."

Hon. Charles Dunning became premier of Saskatchewan on April 5, 1922, on the resignation of the Hon. W. M. Martin, who had been premier since 1916. At the time of Mr. Martin's resignation Mr. Dunning held three portfolios in the Martin government. The last provincial election in Saskatchewan was on June 9, 1921, and this is, therefore, Premier Dunning's first appeal to the Saskatchewan electorate. There are 63 members of the provincial House, and at dissolution the standing was: Liberals, 47; Independents, 13; Conservatives, 2; Labor, 1.

### When Plum Trees Are Frosted

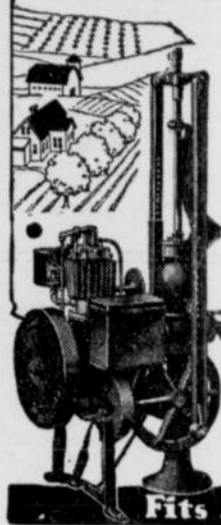
W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, in his recently published bulletin, No. 45, New Series, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, remarks that plums are quite susceptible to frost or winter injury, sun-scald being a type commonly met with. In this trouble, Mr. Macoun points out, the bark is killed on the south-west side of the tree. Should such injury be found he advises that the dead bark should be pared away, the place disinfected, and that later the sound heart wood should be painted over with white lead. This will greatly lengthen the life of the tree. As a preventative the trees are often sprayed or painted with whitewash.

Signs of the Times.—"Good heavens, man, what is the matter with your face? Were you in an automobile accident?"

"No, I was being shaved by a lady barber when a mouse ran across the floor."—Santa Barbara News.

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Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for man, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **W. F. YOUNG Inc., 195 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 20, 1925

## Progressives and the Tariff

Another chapter was added to the Progressive record on tariff policy at Ottawa, last week, when John Evans, Progressive M.P. for Saskatoon, moved the following resolution:

The House regrets that the budget presented by the acting minister of finance, contains evidence of the application of unsound principles of public finance, affords no relief from the excessive burdens of indirect taxation, and constitutes a failure to carry into effect substantial economies in public expenditure and the fiscal policy of the Liberal party as from time to time enunciated.

And that the policy of protection maintained in the present budget has greatly increased the cost of living and production, and has failed to provide adequate revenues or to prevent serious depression in trade and industry.

And be it further resolved that a revision of the tariff schedules based on the needs for revenue instead of on the principle of protection, is long overdue, and should be immediately undertaken in order to bring down the costs of living and to place our industries on a permanently sound basis.

The following Progressives voted against the resolution and with the government: From Ontario: Kennedy, McDonald, Findlay, Pritchard, Reed, Sexsmith, Black; from Saskatchewan: Johnston, McConica; from Alberta: Jellif; from British Columbia: Humphrey, McBride, Neill. The following were absent when the vote was taken: Lewis and Millar, from Saskatchewan; Caldwell, from New Brunswick; Elliott (Waterloo) and Halbert, from Ontario. In addition to these Progressives, J. T. Shaw, Independent M.P. for West Calgary, voted against the resolution.

The resolution moved by Mr. Evans is identical with the one adopted by the Progressive caucus and moved by Mr. Forke, on March 26, and which was ruled out of order by the speaker. The Progressives appealed from the ruling of the speaker to the House, and on the vote all of the above Progressives voted in favor of the resolution coming before the House with the exception of Neill, who voted against, and Elliott, of Waterloo, whose vote is not recorded in Hansard, and who was presumably, absent. On the budget vote all of them voted with the government with the exception of McDonald, who was paired against the government. His vote on the Evan's resolution is, therefore, one more defection from the Progressive ranks.

The Conservatives, of course, voted with the government because the resolution specifically condemns the principle of protection and demands a downward revision of the tariff. The government thus secured a majority of 77, the vote being 110 against 33, the minority being composed entirely of Progressives.

This split in the Progressive ranks on a fundamental principle, and a specific plank in the party's platform, is disappointing and regrettable. It reveals precisely the same tendency to compromise and defer the issue on the tariff that brought the Liberal party into discredit, and compelled the farmers to launch out into practical politics on their own account. The Liberal party in 1896 swept to victory at the polls on a tariff for revenue platform, and after one substantial measure of tariff reform it promptly sought to keep itself in office by compromise with the protectionists, and it succeeded for 15 years. The Progressive party came into existence to impart greater vitality to the political life of the country, and to secure reforms many of which the

Liberal party promised but failed to give. Now, after four years of the glamor of Ottawa, nearly one-third of the party shows a decided tendency to follow the devious path of old party tactics. There is all the more honor due to those who have remained true to their pledges and the principles on which they were elected.

## The Railway Problem

During the last two months there has been a considerable amount of discussion in the House of Commons on the finances of the Canadian National Railway, and Hon. George Graham, in making his annual statement as minister of railways, to the House, on May 6, went into great detail on the question. It is doubtful, however, if the average member of the House is very much the wiser for the mass of figures that has been laid before him. Mr. Graham placed on Hansard a number of tables for the purpose of making clear the precise standing of the finances of the system. He was followed by Mr. Meighen, who spilled a lot more figures, and Mr. Marler followed Mr. Meighen with six pages of statistics.

About all that the ordinary individual who has not had the training of an accountant can get out of this mass of figures, is a severe headache. Mr. Graham illustrated in a humorous way the intricacy of the financing of the system. Pointing out that the Canadian National management was not handed a railway system but "a conglomeration of various entities all over the Dominion of Canada, many of them having no connection with any other part of the system," and that "balance sheets have to be made out for 87 different entities before a general balance sheet can be struck off for the Canadian National Railways," he continued:

Each one of these entities has its own financing. Suppose the prime minister represents railway A and he wants to borrow. Railway B, in the person of the leader of the opposition, endorses the note. He in turn gets the leader of the Progressives to endorse his note. The leader of the Progressives in turn gets the whip of the "Ginger" group to endorse his note. Then, to make the circle complete the whip of the "Ginger" group gets the prime minister to endorse his note. Now the financing has not gone out of the family, but the financial transactions have been numerous, and the amounts involved are considerable. If more money is wanted for one of these entities, the circle is again completed, but beginning, perhaps, with my hon. friend the leader of the opposition. Now all these entities and the securities issued, the guarantees given, the relation of one security to the other—which is underlying, and which is not—have to be taken into account before we really know what is involved in the whole system. The financing of the Canadian National system is the most intricate thing I have ever tried to study. . . . No man in Canada—and I say it advisedly—now understands this system.

In the circumstances it is not surprising that the public mind is considerably bewildered by the shuffling of the figures between the government and the opposition sides of the House. The minister announced that a thorough investigation is being made of the whole system, with a view to simplifying management and finance, and ascertaining the value of the property. The people of Canada know well enough that the Canadian National Railway—that is the total railway property of the Dominion government—is costing a big sum of money every year, and a statement showing just exactly where we are with regard to the system would certainly be welcome.

## Senatorial Humor

Although the debates of the Senate are published like the debates of the House of Commons, it must be regretfully admitted that they are not read to the same extent, and this lack of appreciation on the part of the general public of the efforts of the honorable members of the upper chamber to disseminate sound political opinion, must be our excuse for rescuing from oblivion a speech of Senator Lynch-Staunton, delivered on May 6.

Senator Lynch-Staunton believes that democracy is a fizzle, and our political institutions a delusion. William the Conqueror, he informed his venerable colleagues, gathered the government of England into his own hands and the king continued to govern until the people were given the vote, and the parliamentary system was established. It was customary, he said, to say "that the people rule this country through their representatives." That was all wrong. "In the old days the king was the ruler of the empire. At this day the prime minister is the ruler of Canada." How? Well, the House of Commons is composed of parties. The leader of the largest party is the prime minister. The parties are each pledged to obey their leaders and when the prime minister declares the policy of the government, all the members of his party must support that policy, and when the leader of the opposition declares his opposition to the policy all his followers must vote against the government. The prime minister has full power to "hire and fire" his colleagues, who, with himself, form the government, and as they have a majority in the House they can do what they like. The ordinary member of the House "is not independent; he has no authority; he is simply a follower to do as he is bid. The House of Commons never reflects public opinion."

Therefore, continued the senatorial political philosopher, why bother with a House of Commons, or at any rate with one the size of the present one. Its only function is for one part to support the government and the other, the impotent part, to oppose the government. And it costs a lot of money to carry on in that futile way. And there are nine provincial legislatures, equally costly and equally futile. This country could get along just as well if, instead of a House of Commons, we had an electoral college like they have in the United States, which would elect the prime minister and then let him form his government and run the country.

And the Senate? Ah, the Senate was different. The Senate was "intended to be a watch-dog, to scan the actions of every succeeding government, no matter of which party, to see that it does not trespass on the rights of the people," consequently, it "would be unwise to dispense entirely with the Senate. . . . Governments may come and governments may go, but it goes on forever."

Why, every time Senator Lynch-Staunton went into the House of Commons he was reminded of "that magnificent verse from Shakespeare:

Little Jack Horner  
Sat in a corner,  
Mixing election pie;  
He groped in the mud  
And pulled out a dud,  
And said, "What a statesman am I."

And that's where we will leave the honorable and gifted senator. Maybe he thinks he earns his \$4,000 a year for life, his free pass on the railways and his title. Who said "Senate reform?"



## Land Boom Ahead

As a result partially of immigration and partially of the prospect of improved conditions, quite a lot of our idle land is being taken up week by week, and a substantial increase in farm land sales is reported. All this is to the good, and the sooner our idle land is occupied by good citizens the better it will be for everybody concerned. The danger element is that increase in land settlement will stimulate the prices of farm land, and we will be heading into a boom in which the speculator will gather in an unearned harvest at the expense of the community at large, and to the special detriment of the settler. The immigration movement which is essential for the future welfare of this country is automatically creating conditions which will bring about another era of land speculation. By increasing the taxation on idle land the selling price can be kept down, and by an unearned increment tax the community can take for its own uses the values which it creates rather than see them handed over to the speculator who renders no useful service.

## "The Open Sewer"

Newspaper readers practically throughout the world were recently regaled with the disgusting details of a case before an English court in which some members of the "hupper class" washed a considerable amount of dirty linen. "In the mutual hate of two women, fighting for possession of one man," said the London Morning Post, referring to the case, "shame was thrown to the winds, and in a sort of wildest fight the reputations of both living and dead have been torn to pieces."

The case actually before the court was a claim for a loan of money, but before the jury could discover whether the claim was valid or not, evidence had to be adduced of

a kind which brought "society" with a rush to the court-room, and brought relief to unemployed men who got up early, formed a queue before the court door and then sold their places to their social superiors.

"The reputations of both living and dead have been torn in pieces," according to the Morning Post. And how? Undoubtedly, the London Chronicle says, the main harm was done through the newspapers, and the paper goes on to say: "To the obvious criticism, 'Why publish such stuff?' the answer is that no individual newspaper making its appeal to the masses, has any choice." It suggests three remedies: the forbidding of the publication of the details of divorce cases; hearing all blackmail cases behind closed doors; giving judges statutory power to close the court to the public when they think it in the public interest to do so.

It is a peculiar thing that although the Canadian newspapers do not publish the details of divorce cases tried in Canadian courts, they give ample space to such stories from other countries. Here again it is a case of each paper doing what its competitor does. The news collecting agencies furnish the news and the papers print it. Perhaps if we had a titled aristocracy like Britain or a moneyed aristocracy like the United States, their squalid squabbles and immoralities would find their way into print like the rest. The only way apparently to close what the Chronicle calls "The Open Sewer" is, as it suggests, to vest in judges a discretionary power with regard to publicity in such cases. There is no civil right infringed in denying publicity to cases which do not affect the interests of society.

In Montreal, the other day, Hon. James Robb, acting minister of finance, said he looked for the re-establishment of the Liberal party in the West, and he hoped

the group system in parliament would disappear in favor of the two-party system. We have no doubt in the world that Mr. Robb was speaking right from the bottom of his heart. Of course there are a few people left who don't see quite eye to eye with him in this matter.

In the negotiations being carried on for railway development in the Peace River country it is suggested that the government set aside 2,000,000 acres of crown lands, later to be sold at \$5.00 an acre, the revenue to be earmarked for railway construction. How would it do for the government to adopt a new policy on all crown lands and lease upon long terms with protection of tenants' rights rather than outright sale?

"We can see now more clearly where we are," declares the Montreal Star in a recent editorial. It must be quite an experience for the Star to know just where it is.

The London Express says that by trying to get the sovereign to parity in New York, Mr. Churchill has fined the British taxpayer \$40,000,000 a year, and made the manufacturers pay \$50,000,000 more a year for their credit, and it opines that Mr. Churchill is too expensive a chancellor of the exchequer. Now watch some of Mr. Churchill's friends come along and demonstrate that by his great courage he has given a wonderful stimulus to trade and industry. Nearly all the financiers will say that anyway.

What is the difference between the old-fashioned dime novel and the modern newspaper?

Answer—In the dime novel you only got one story of crime, in the modern newspaper you are sure of anywhere from six to 20 crimes in every issue.



No luck in these waters with the bait he uses



# Inflation, Deflation and Stabilization

By Harald S. Patton

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THE numerous letters on the Money Question which have been appearing in *The Guide* during the past few months reflect with varying degrees of intensity and perplexity the feeling that "something is fundamentally wrong with our financial system," particularly as it affects agriculture. That agriculture has suffered during the past five years a prolonged depression which has brought ruin to thousands of farmers in North America, and acute distress to thousands of others, is only too true. And it is not surprising that many a farmer who finds market prices below his cost of production, and his accumulated indebtedness as great as the commercial value of his property, should be disposed to lay the responsibility for his plight upon the financial system represented by his creditors who appear to be prosperous while he struggles under his load of debt. Nor is it surprising that casting about for a speedy solution for his troubles he should come to the conclusion that cheap money is its name. He recalls that he prospered under wartime inflation. He knows that he has suffered under deflation. If easy credit and high prices could be restored all would be well once more. And the simplest and quickest way to bring this about would seem to be for the government to pay for new undertakings by issuing non-interest-bearing credit currency.

There has been something very much wrong, not only with finance, but with our whole civilization during the past decade. And it is just because the international disorder is so deep-seated and so wide-spread that remedial treatments of tariff tinkering, government subsidies, credit manipulations and fiat money emissions are more likely to postpone recovery than cure the malady. The economic consequences of a five-years world war which drew thirty millions under arms, which smashed the three great empires of Continental Europe, and which destroyed much of the accumulated wealth of the nineteenth century, were not to be averted by the jubulations of armistice night. Still less are they to be cleared away by printing press finance. Finance itself has been deranged by the world disaster—"off its base," as a correspondent has put it truly enough. Finance is not the ultimate power. Its orderly functioning depends primarily on the existence of confidence, goodwill and co-operation among peoples.

## The Wartime Inflation

It was not credit inflation that started the rise in prices during the war period, and it was not financial deflation that initiated the break in prices in 1920. Prices, especially of foodstuffs and raw materials, began to rise in 1915 because of war emergency demand and restricted supply, and because governments were competing with private employers and consumers for goods and services. Higher prices necessitated more money or purchasing power at the disposal of governments. Super-taxation was not popular; and time and persuasion were needed to induce the people to lend their savings to the state. So governments more or less generally met the emergency by arranging with central banks of issue to advance additional supplies of notes, or by paying out new issues of their own treasury notes. Commercial banks finding the value of their customers' loan securities continually rising, did not hesitate to extend credits liberally, so that deposit currency as well as note currency became inflated. The injection of these additional purchasing media into circulation raised prices still higher by permitting freer spending. Higher prices and higher wages called for still more currency and credit. And so the vicious circle rolled on. The banks accelerated it, but the banks did not initiate it.

## The Post-War Inflation

Although prices faltered for a few months immediately after the armistice the upward movement took on a new spurt in the spring of 1919, and continued at an accelerated rate for a

year or more. In November 1918 the general price index number in Canada was 215.5 (in terms of 1913 prices). In May 1920 it stood at 263.7 (the figure for grains and fodder being 316.8). This secondary advance developed primarily because Europe urgently needed the foodstuffs and raw materials of North America (her former internal sources of surplus supply in Russia and the Danubian countries being now utterly deficient); and because the United States and to a lesser extent, Canada, largely financed their own exports by liberally extending both public and private credits to European allies and neutrals. In three ways the post-war Liberty Loans in the United States and the Victory Loans in Canada stimulated the secondary inflation. They provided the credits whereby European governments could continue to absorb America's products at peak prices, trusting perhaps to German reparations to repay the loans eventually. U.S. government credits to Europe were increased by over a billion dollars during 1919. Canada, through her Victory Loans, extended credits not only to Great Britain, but also to France, Belgium, Greece and Roumania, which were reflected in our exports. In the second place, the distribution of Loan proceeds in the form of war service gratuities and pensions encouraged free spending on the part of the numerous beneficiaries. In the third place, in order that the huge offerings of government bonds should be freely absorbed by the public without offering an unduly high rate of interest, the treasuries at Washington and Ottawa brought pressure on the banks to defer advances in bank interest and discount rates, even though the general credit situation might warrant higher rates. Bank credits tended therefore, to become further distended when they should have been contracting. The upward price movement was thus further accelerated by the huge borrowings of the American and Canadian governments, through its effect both on the artificial stimulation of exports, and on domestic business and credit expansion. On the other hand these loans served to divert the money of a great many people from extravagant expenditure and speculative investment, and provided subscribers with a liquid reserve against subsequent depression.

## Causes of 1920 Deflation

So abnormal a condition could not be maintained indefinitely. The removal both of the German submarine menace and of the Allied blockades, and the vast output of new ship-building permitted the release in European markets of the accumulated stocks and expanded output of grain, meats and wool from Australasia and Argentina, whose exports had hitherto been greatly restricted owing to shipping scarcity and risks. In Western Europe agricultural production revived more quickly and generally than industrial production. In the United States and Canada the sustained price advances had led to a continuing expansion of crop acreage and farm production at increasing costs. With the supply and distribution of agricultural products thus fairly restored European countries discontinued government purchasing and food control rationing. In North America the demands for governmental economy led to the discontinuance of the further financing of exports at the expense of taxpayers.

Prices of foodstuffs and raw materials fell drastically in 1920, for three main reasons. (1) They were oversupplied relatively to industrial production. The war had been fought principally, not in the raw material and food producing regions, but in the manufacturing regions. (2) They had become so high priced that curtailment of consumption or resort to substitutes became imperative for many people. (3) With North American credits no longer available European countries could pay for such

imports only by offering their depreciated currency at increasing discounts, or by liquidating foreign securities, that is to say, by the consumption of their capital.

These were the underlying external causes of the great deflation of 1920. In Canada and the United States the banks restricted credits because world prices were already falling, and because they saw the value of the securities upon which their over-expanded loans were based rapidly shrinking. It is undoubtedly true that in many cases over-draught credit curtailment and refusal to renew slow liquidating loans aggravated the price decline by compelling forced selling of stocks or property. The farmer, and many a business man too, blamed the bankers for the collapse, because it was brought home to him through his bank relations. But the broad truth is that the banks deflated their credits because the market value of the wealth upon which their credits rested was already in process of drastic deflation through causes beyond their effective control. In Canada the peak of prices for animals and their products was passed in February 1920 (when their index number was 209.5, in terms of 1913 prices), and for vegetable products in May 1920 (when their index number stood at 312.3). Nevertheless the monthly average of current bank loans in the Dominion for the whole period of 1920 amounted to \$1,410,602,674, which was some \$270,000,000 more than the monthly average for 1919. In the United States the peak of Federal Reserve discounts was not reached until November 1920, when prices in general had already fallen 20 per cent. The disastrous failure of one large bank in Canada, the compulsory absorption of several others, and the insolvency of hundreds of local banks in the agricultural states, suggest at least that banks may be the victims as well as the instruments of economic depression. Bankers may aggravate business crisis through undue optimism and credit liberality in times of boom, and through excessive caution in times of depression. But business activity is not governed exclusively by credit conditions. Bankers follow the actions of prices, rather than make prices solely by their own action.

## Inflation and Exports

Deflation, while painful, was necessary if foreign countries were to be enabled to buy our surplus products on any considerable scale. A *Guide* correspondent maintains, however, that on the contrary, inflation is a means of stimulating exports, and points conclusively to the example of Germany. Overlooking the fact that Germany's present exports are only a fraction of what they were before the war, while Canada's exports in 1924 were nearly two and a half times as great in value as in 1914, it is more or less true, as the correspondent declares, that "Germany's ability to produce at low cost and export is a menace to every manufacturer in the civilized world." Germany has been able to export goods because she has allowed the foreigner to discount her currency at his own valuation, and because her workers have submitted to a standard of living appreciably below the pre-war level. To the same extent that the depreciation of the mark gave an artificial fillip to Germany's exports, it imposed an additional disability upon her in obtaining essential imports. In terms of labor value she was selling her own goods at bargain rates and buying foreign goods at heavy premiums. It is true, as the Alberta correspondent points out, that inflation has enabled the German farmer to pay off his old mortgage with a few bushels of produce. It has also enabled the great industrialists to extinguish their bonded indebtedness at the expense of investors and savers, and permitted them to buy up the stocks and title deeds of much of the real capital wealth of the country, so that the

dominance of the great industrial and financial overlords, the Stinneses and the Thyssens, is probably more complete in Germany today than anywhere else in the world. The greater the degree of inflation the richer the opportunities of the speculator and profiteer.

An inflation policy in Canada might indeed raise prices and costs at home, but it would not affect the world prices of our exports. European or American importers are not going to pay any more in their own currencies for Canadian grain or cattle, or butter or cheese than for similar produce from Argentina or Australasia or from Russia. Inflation could increase our exports only by lowering the foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar below its domestic purchasing power. This would mean in turn that we would have to give more of our products to pay our interest charges to British and American investors in Canadian securities.

## Borrowing Under Inflation

A period of deflation, however inevitable, undoubtedly bears heavily upon the producer, be he agriculturist or industrialist, who has increased his borrowings when prices were near the crest and who finds both his income and the value of his property shrunken, while his debt charges remain fixed and undeflated. It affords little consolation to remind him that his interest and mortgage obligations also remained fixed and uninfated when the value of his products was rising and his income expanding. It is important however, from the standpoint of the individual as well as of society, that the economic cycle should be viewed as a whole. Farmers, along with primary producers in general, are among the first to realize the direct gains from a rising price movement, as they are among the first to experience the effects of the downward movement. They stand at the beginning of the producing chain and at the end of the demand chain.

Under such conditions the far seeing farmer or business man is the one who applies his augmented income under rising prices to discharge as much as possible of his mortgaged indebtedness, or to build up a reserve against its maturity. A farmer owning a \$10,000 farm covered by a \$5,000 mortgage who finds himself in possession of \$3,000 during a period of high prices has the alternative of reducing the encumbrance against his present property, or of purchasing more land with a view either to increased production or to speculation. If he decides to apply his \$3,000 in buying additional land at, say \$10,000 he would now own property to the value of \$20,000. His equity of \$8,000, however, will be no greater than if he had reduced the mortgage on his original farm. In the event of a decline in values he would now find himself committed, with a shrunken income and depreciated property, to carrying the undeflated debt charges on \$12,000. In the alternative case, although his income would suffer no less, his expenditures for capital and interest obligations would be relatively light. In a boom period the natural inducement is to expand one's holdings or operations with a view to benefiting from larger production or speculative increment. Such additions are usually made, however, at inflated prices, and financed to a greater or less extent by easy borrowing. And when values suffer the inevitable reaction debt commitments unfortunately do not shrink in sympathy. It is the farmer who applies his economic windfall to reducing instead of increasing his capital obligations who is likely to make most money in the long run.

## The Problem of Stabilization

The greatest problem in our modern economic society is the comprehension and control of business cycles and there is no subject which is more seriously engaging the attention of economists than the possibilities of substituting stability for inflation and deflation. But while agreement is still far from complete as to the most effective methods of stabilizing price movements

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# The Bulls on Sunset Trail

By P. M. Abel

(With apologies to Rudyard Kipling)

EIGHT hundred miles in a cattle train caboose is a long and irksome imprisonment for a man who has spent his summer on horseback in the foothills. Meg and I whiled away the first day in a series of luxurious naps broken by the rumble of bumping cars and the annoying hum of wary flies. It required all the arts of persuasion to get leave for Meg to remain in the caboose, and with each change of train crews we had to go through the whole performance again. A dog in the caboose! Most of them weren't even going to argue the point. But reason and the engaging wiles of the little lady herself prevailed with all but one flinty-hearted conductor who parted me from a coyote skin—the one that Joe Blackhorn's girl tanned for me.

Both Meg and I looked forward to the end of that train journey with a sense of relief. But the last night turned out to be the most unendurable of all. The train pulled into the St. Boniface Stock Yards too late to unload before daylight, and our caboose lay alongside the hog pens where one old sow kept calling to all the heavens to witness her discomfort.

The sweet, clean, cool of the night was so inviting that I kicked off the towed blankets and went out to explore, Meg at my heels. At the far end of the yards the odor of new-mown hay borne on the faint night breeze, brought us to an immense pile of bales. The temptation was irresistible. Back we went for the blankets and in a short time both of us were curled up under the stars.

I am sure I didn't actually fall asleep but I must have been on the verge of it when I heard a movement in the cattle pens below. The little fox terrier had crawled out of the blankets to a point of vantage where she could see in the dim light the strange conclave which had been adjourned so that its members could keep an eye on us during our preparations for the night.

The first thing that caught my eye was an enormous white Holstein bull walking about in a zig-zag course, sawed-off horns lowered, and muttering under his breath. Then I peered a little more closely to discover the cause of his veering, now to right, now to left.

And there it was. A little brindled scrub with a middle like a bag-pipe, and legs like the reeds thereof. From his narrow forehead hung the frayed remains of a tie rope, badge of his lowly upbringing. All the tints and shades of color that came out of the ark strove for a place on his frowsy muzzle. That he knew the tactics of the squared ring there was no doubt for he never let the Holstein corner him. Winner of many a barnyard encounter with the bull calves he may have been, but here he was plainly outclassed, and he knew it. Only his nimbleness saved him when the big fellow rushed. At every rush he broke into a positive squeal of terror, subsiding again into a continuous whimper as they resumed their desperate game of tag. Luckily I knew enough of beast language—not wild beast language, but farm animal language, of course—to understand what they were saying to one another.

"My family has a long score to settle with your kind, you wasp-waisted son-of-a-cat-hammed-scavenger!" the Holstein snorted in disdain. "The likes of you pollute the blood of good cattle and bring us all into disrepute. You act more like a sneaking coyote than a bull. Turn around and look me square in the eye for just one—" The Holstein plunged forward but missed again as the fugitive scrub wiggled out of a close place.

"It's all right for you to talk, you waddling bully," declared the retreating scrub. "What kind of a showing would you and your fine family have made if they had been brought up on snow and straw? I've seen your kind try to make a living in our part of the country, and it doesn't take long for them to get pretty much down at the heels. If the man with the feed bucket and the long, sharp fork forgot you for a week you'd be a spotted ghost. You navigate like a duck as soon as you get outside of a box-stall. Why! three times round this bull pen and you are out of puff. You've got nothing to sneer at me about, you pot-licker!"

"I'll give you an extra punch in the ribs for that piece of insolence," answered the relentlessly pursuing Holstein. Maybe I do feed like a king, but I pay my board and that's what your thieving kind were never known to do. You and your fine independence of men, bah! Let me tell you something about the man with the bucket and the long, sharp fork. The fork he keeps for your cringing, serawny flanks. For me he carries the bucket. They have a wholesome respect for me. Well they may. A week ago I kneaded one of them in the dust with my poll and he never moved again. Others gathered, mad as hornets, but they handled me gingerly. They didn't dare to trounce me as they do you every morning before breakfast."

A boast like that was more than Meg could stand. The good little soul was down off the hay pile in a jiffy and at the white bull's heels. In the burst of impotent rage that followed I couldn't make out what the bulls were saying. It sounded like a baseball field when the rival players surround an unpopular umpire. The dog had the advantage of soft ground which did not impede her movements, but in which the bulls floundered nigh knee high.

Then I became aware of other shadowy forms in the bull pen. In his anxiety to escape from the dog the

"Indeed," responded the Holstein, who knew something of fairs and exhibitions, having travelled the circuit himself when a beefy little calf, "and how does a bull with such pretensions come to be without his ring, and how does a grand champion come to the stock yards at three years of age?"

"Hh-shhh," coughed Jericho hoarsely, a little annoyed at the searching question. "The vets have been through our herd. Don't you see the 'T' in my ear. What nonsense! There's 10 years of usefulness in me yet. As for the nose-ring, I explained that already."

"Well, that is a joke. All you dull colored and dull witted bulls make fun of what you call my hot-house upbringing, but no twitch-twisting hide-puncher ever put a T in my ear. Along the vet comes to our sleek champion, and without so much as tying him up blasts his stage career with a couple of words, Pooh!" And the Holstein shook his great shaggy head and snorted in wicked glee.

"That may be your idea of a joke, but it's no joke to me or to little Scotty. I expect they will foreclose his mortgage now that I am not there to help him. And I'll bet a hay meadow against a new copper ring that no vet can ever get a reaction out of me again. They caught me when I was feeling out of sorts. T.B. is almost unknown in my family. That's the kind of humor one would expect from a fellow who trailed an unpronounceable name through life like most of you magpies do."

That roused the Holstein's ire. He was keenly aware that piebald skins were not fashionable in his new environment, and if there was anything he hated, it was his name. Stablemen suggestively called him "Bony," as a contraction of his first name Bonerges, whereas he would much have preferred Pietie to which his second name could be reduced. His other three names perpetuated the memory of a famous Irish statesman, a celebrated Indian tribe, and a certain

The contest was just warming up nicely when lo, the bulls ceased almost as abruptly as they had commenced, each one backing away to make room for a broad, white face crowned with a magnificent pair of hooks. The newcomer blinked his eyes once or twice—eyes nearly hidden by tight little curls that covered his whole face—and commenced talking with quiet assurance. "You fellows must excuse my curiosity. Up in the Bighorn country where I hail from we have a tradition that the herd bull must settle all the fights, and on the L7, my particular home, we have lost fewer calves to the bears and wolves than any other ranch up and down the whole valley, a reputation the L7 bulls are proud of. Now just what is the point at issue between you two manicured oil-eaters?"

The young bulls looked over the intruder's scarred weapons and three-ply hide, and respectfully declared with one accord that their scuffle was over, the demands of honor having been satisfied, ending with an apology for having disturbed the peace of the pen. "I'm really interested in seeing how you carry on a fight with a pair of sheep's heads like what you are equipped with," went on the Whiteface. "Why, up in my country we wouldn't turn out a milk cow without any more defence than that. Positively unsafe."

The prospect of peace and a story from a far country attracted the scrub, who had a roving disposition, to a safe place on the outskirts of the group. "Go on grand-dad," he pleaded, "tell us some more about the L7."

"Look here, Useless," said the old patriarch, "please leave off calling me 'grand-dad.' You're no kith or kin of mine. All my sons and sons' sons even to the fourth generation show the white face of aristocracy, even though their blood has been muddled by all kinds of no-account females. Just be good enough to remember who you and I are, and we can get along together all right."

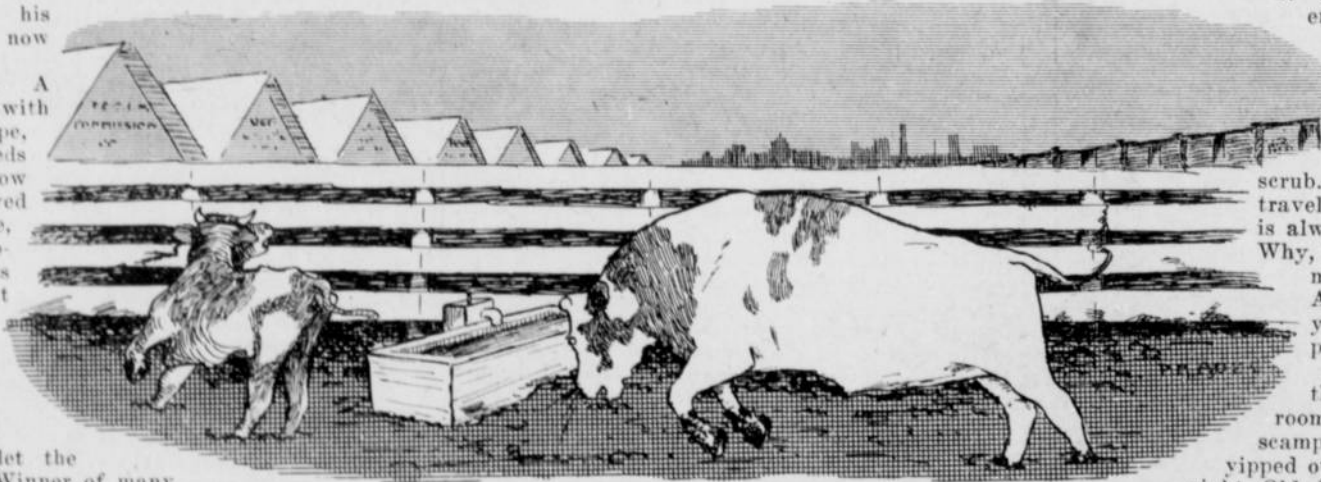
"I don't like this railroading, frankly," the old Hereford continued. "It can't come to a good end."

"Don't you have any fears about that, uncle," grunted Jericho, profiting by the admonition just handed out to the scrub. "I've done a deal of travelling in my time, and it is always a time for feasting. Why, I'll wager you have had more hay since you left Alberta in the train than you had in all your life previously."

Meg had come back to the hay pile, and I made room for the muddy little scamp in the blankets, but she yipped out at the bulls, "You are right Old Whiteface, the butchers will be at you tomorrow." The wicked little fibber made the bulls as uncomfortable as she could by enlarging on the fate that lay before them, telling about the steaks that she always had for breakfast. I never let on to her that I understood what she was saying, for if she knew that I understood barnyard language she, being of that sex, would have put an end to the many happy hours we spent together in silence.

Then we saw men coming down the alleys, each carrying a lantern, though it was nearly daylight. "Load those bulls for Montreal into 886435," one of them was saying. "Cut out the Holstein, I've got a buyer for him who wants the registration certificate that came with him. Don't take a chance on him; they say he's a bad bird."

The wheels of industry were on the move again, and so I rolled up blankets and made for the office of the cattle pool.



"The Holstein plunged forward, but missed again as the fugitive scrub wiggled out of a close place."

Holstein had fallen over a little blocky, black bull who wasn't slow to get up and show his resentment. "Isn't it enough for you to keep up your racket all night without trying to tramp on a person, you animated hay-rack?" he snapped.

Now the Holstein was not used to scorn from other beasts and he surveyed the challenger critically, taking in the bullet-like body and the legs aggressively planted. "Who's talking now?" he demanded as loftily as his panting sides would permit.

"I'm Jericho, son of Pride McHarry, twice grand champion and herd header at Gordon McAndrew's, Scotland Acres farm. Doesn't that give me a voice here?" And thereupon the black bull arched his crest and opened his eyes wide to make himself look impressive.

aunt Lulu, who raised a very large family.

"Square away there!" roared the Holstein warningly, and in an instant their bare foreheads came together with a sickening thud. Round and round they milled, each bull fencing for a chance to deliver a broadside, each afraid to withdraw his head to make the blow for fear his opponent would counter first. The Dutchman seemed to have a two-to-one advantage in weight, but this was more apparent than real, for as all you cattlemen know, polled black cattle are weighted with lead. In fact, the difference was more than balanced by the volcanic fury of the Angus and the skill with which he eluded the stubs of horn ground into the place where his assailant guessed his eyes to be.



# The Seeds Act

Legislation passed in 1923 aims at raising the standard of Canadian seed, and protecting the buyer against careless or unscrupulous vendors—By A. M. W. Carter

THE public lives to a large extent in ignorance of the laws devised for its protection and guidance. Only when suddenly confronted by consequences of an infringement of them, or by a prohibition from doing something does it awaken to the fact of their existence. This is the case with farmers and the Seeds Act, 1923. Some of them come into contact with its consequences when they apply to the railroad for the special rate on seed supplies. Others first learn about it when they receive an official letter from the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture informing them that some seed shipped by them has been inspected in transit, and has been found to infringe the act. Their first reaction is annoyance at government red tape and interference; there are enough difficulties in farming without the government devising ways of adding to them. Yet these particular pieces of legislation—first the Seed Control Act, 1911, now the Seeds Act, 1923—have for years provided unobtrusive protection to farmers, and have been of incalculable value to the country.

## Administration of the Act

The seed legislation mentioned is enforced by the Dominion government through the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture. The act is one of a number of restrictive laws bearing upon agriculture, all of which are directed to the one end of improving the standard of agricultural products and maintaining that standard on a high level. For the purpose of administration the country is divided into six districts, each, with the exception of the maritime provinces, maintaining a seed laboratory for the purpose of testing seed. Each district is in charge of a district inspector, under whom are a number of travelling inspectors each as a rule working out of a headquarters located with a view to economical movement over a given territory. These men are agriculturally trained and are ready to advise upon all matters connected with seed. The purpose of the act is to restrict only the harmful practices in marketing seed. Beyond this it aims at bettering the quality of seed.

There are many factors which bear upon a crop. Of them all, the most easily controlled are the vitality and the purity of the seed used. While the weather and disease may resist all attempts at control, nothing prevents a man sowing good, pure seed. Money invested in such seed is money well invested. Whatever conditions may subsequently surround the growing crop, the harvest will certainly be the better for being sprung from good seed. In addition, it will not have polluted the land with expensive and troublesome weeds.

## Dealing With Human Nature

It is, of course, only common sense to buy good, pure seed. Unfortunately a large number of people will buy any sort of seed, and a large number will sell any sort. One man with a large and assorted crop of weeds can be an expensive nuisance to a clean district. Consequently the country cannot depend alone upon appeals to common sense. It has therefore forbidden the sale of seed classed as rejected.

Regulations made in pursuance of the Seeds Act define the grades under which fit seed may be sold. There are five grades, of which the first two apply only to pedigreed seed, the other three—Nos. 1, 2 and 3—applying to the ordinary seed of commerce. Each grade sets a minimum standard of germination and a maximum weed content as well as requiring freedom from disease and other visible defects. The weeds are divided into four classes, according to their degrees of harmfulness, the worst being barred entirely from the top grades. Further and more detailed particulars regarding the standards may be found in the act, copies of which in convenient form may be obtained by application to any office of the Seed Branch.

The act forbids the sale of the seeds of clovers, alfalfa, grasses, sorghums, millet, cereals, flax, sunflower, field peas, field beans, vetches or any others prescribed by regulation unless the container bears in some legible and durable manner, the name and address of the seller, the name of the seed, the grade, and the number of the government certificate as authority for the grade stated. Not only may ungraded seed and improperly marked seed not be sold, but it may not be shipped as seed. Nevertheless the inspectors of the Seed Branch find hundreds of shipments each year which, in this respect, are violations of the act. Such violations are, of course, due to ignorance on the part of the shipper.

## Certificate Helps to Sell Seed

The seriousness of the infractions is to be found less in the actual offence than in the fact that the seed itself is sold in good faith as first-class seed. A negligible few of the merchant-farmers deliberately sell bad seed. The great majority do not know how to make the best of their product, if indeed they recognize what qualities the best seed should possess. By rigidly enforcing the act and instructing the farmer who is anxious to learn how to clean his product up to the best possible standards, the Seed Branch hopes to improve the quality of Canadian seed.

Seed sold for re-cleaning before being sold as fit for seeding is exempt from the restrictions of the act. Also exempt are the seeds of cereals, buckwheat, field peas, field beans and corn grown, sold and delivered on the farmer's own premises, unless the seller professes to be selling under grade.

Two sorts of grade certificates are issued by the Seed Branch. The first, not frequently used, is issued by any inspector after examination of the seed. The second, known as the Control Sample Certificate, is issued by the district inspector from his headquarters after a sample of suitable size has been tested in the laboratory.

## Free Testing

During the months of February, March and April, all tests are charged for at the rate of 50 cents each, but during the rest of the year the first five samples are tested free for any person or firm. Anyone can, therefore, assure himself of the value of his seed for the mere trouble of mailing. As every Control Sample Certificate is practically a guarantee of the quality of the seed to which it applies, both purchaser and vendor are protected by it. The vendor has an advertisement beyond criticism, and the purchaser knows exactly what he is buying. Should the latter believe himself to have been sold something different from what the certificate represented he has an excellent case for compensation, and he has the co-operation of the Seed Branch in obtaining it. The government grades thus eliminate bad seed and vouch for the excellence of the good seed.

In passing, it may be noted that all seed imported is very closely examined in order that only merchandise of a desirable quality shall be imported for re-sale. The customs detain, pending examination, all foreign seeds not bearing the certificate of a seed laboratory of recognized standing.

## Co-operate with C.S.G.A.

The task of encouraging the production of first-class seed is greatly facilitated by the work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, whose seed is inspected both while growing and after final cleaning, by the inspectors of the Seed Branch. Only strains of proved value are eligible for registration by the association. Any purchaser of its pedigreed seed automatically becomes a member of the association. As soon as his pedigreed crop is sown he applies for field inspection, and until this examination is passed he is usually very busy removing weeds which have lain dormant over winter in the soil.

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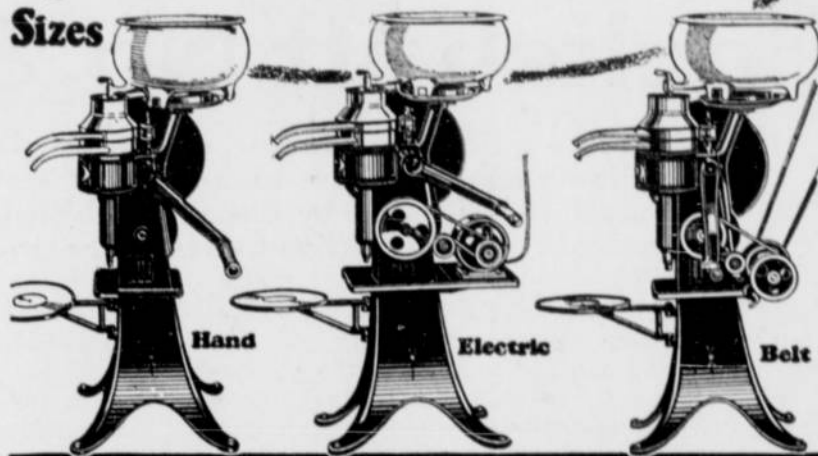
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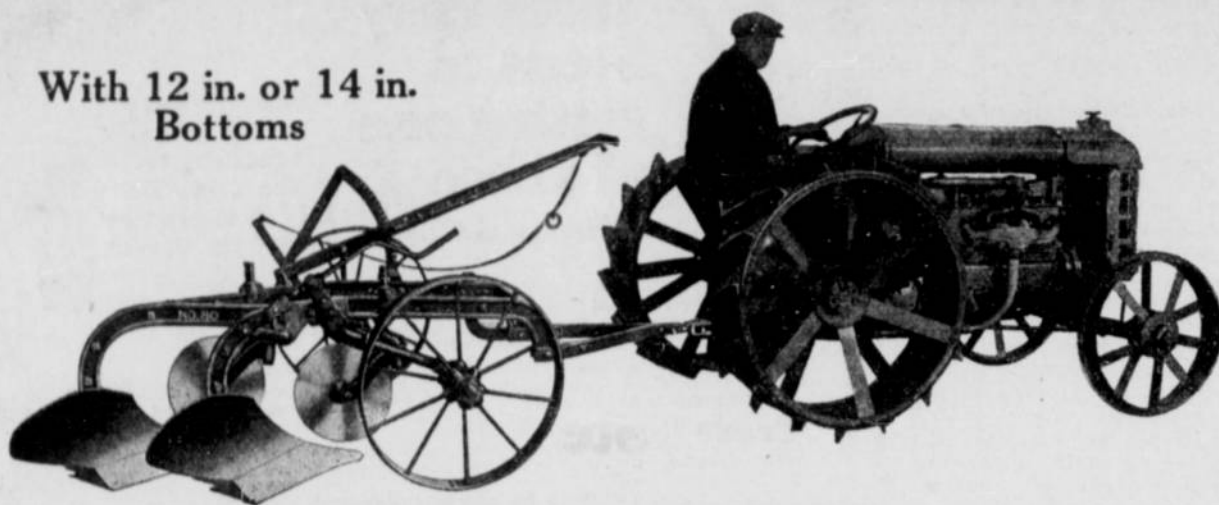
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# CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

and off-type plants from the crop. During the succeeding winter he will carefully clean up his new generation of pedigreed stock so that the final inspection shall leave him with several bags of highly valuable seed, bearing the government seal and red or green tag, certifying it to be Registered or Extra No. 1 grade, as the case may be. A good premium is obtainable for such seed. Incidentally, Canadian registered seed is penetrating into distant corners of the world.

The Dominion legislation known as The Seeds Act, 1923, is seen, then, as restrictive only in the narrower sense. Like the works which harness previously wasted water-powers it restricts in order that the thing with which it deals may be made productive and yield a rich financial return.

### A Rope Halter



This is an illustration of a halter devised by John Lawson, Mardon Ranch, Meeting Creek, Alta. It is made out of four-strand manila lariat rope. Mr. Lawson has two types of rope halters, one opening at the throat, which is most popular with horsemen, and another opening overhead, and much in use for horned cattle. He made the first models six years ago and states that in his neighborhood they have almost completely supplanted the other forms of halter. Extraordinary strength is claimed for these rope halters. Some horse owners have tied animals up and then deliberately set out to try to make the animals break them. The most that fractious horses have been able to do is to straighten out the ring. The halter is completely adjustable and may be used as a bridle. Mr. Lawson adds that it is renewable, or would be if horsemen could figure out combination, but so far it has seemed to be a bit of a puzzle. Several attempts to solve it have resulted in halters being returned to him to be reassembled. A patent has been taken out on this halter.

### A Harness Hanger

Ways of disposing of harness when the day's work is done are very numerous and often ingenious. One of the most ingenious arrangements I have ever seen consisted of a track made of two strands of heavy, smooth wire. Its ends were anchored on the outside joists on either end of the barn. On this track a small carriage ran; attached to the carriage were several long iron hooks. Each was large enough to hold two harnesses or one set, and was made of half-inch malleable iron bar. The carriage was easily pushed along and as each team was unharnessed, the set was hung on a hook. When the job was completed the carriage was pushed along till it was out of the way.

Another way, which was used in a gable-roofed barn, with no loft, is also commendable. A set of hooks joined together as in last, were attached to a rope which ran through a block in the top of the barn. The harnesses were hung on the hooks and the whole was pulled up out of the road.—Jack McKillican, Purple Springs, Alta.



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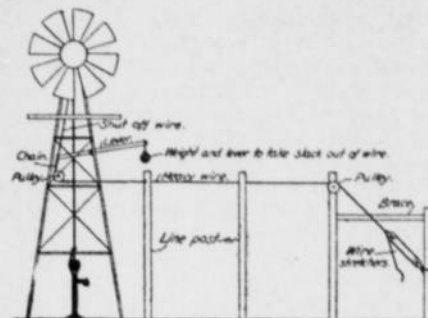
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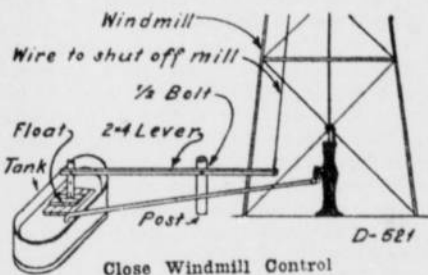
### Distant Control for Windmills

One of the great advantages of the windmill as a source of light power is the fact that it can be started and stopped from a considerable distance, and this control can be made entirely automatic if desired. The only other power which has this automatic feature in simple form is electric power.



Distant Control for Windmill D-408

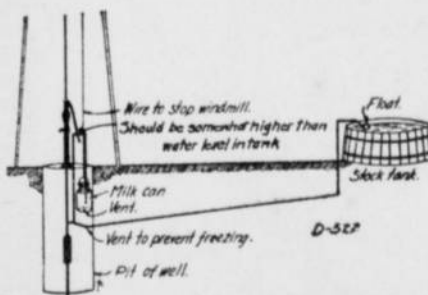
So far as the distant control of the windmill is concerned, this is very easily secured by means of a galvanized wire or cable running from the barn, or wherever it is desired to operate the control, to the pullout wire throwing the wheel in and out of the wind. A single No. 9 galvanized wire will work very well, though two or three No. 14 galvanized wires twisted together are better. Such a cable can be carried quite a long distance without intermediate supports, but it is more satisfactory if the cable is supported on posts and small pulleys about every three or four hundred feet. A cable line of this type should run as nearly straight as possible from the



windmill tower to the point of control. Diagram D-408 shows a simple method of this sort of control.

### Distant Automatic Control

The usual method of automatically stopping and starting a windmill is by means of a float in the water tank and connected by a lever with pull-out wire, so that when the water raises the float to a certain height the windmill will be shut off, and turned on again when the float falls. This is not hard to arrange when the water tank is close to windmill, D-521 showing a common method of close control. When the mill is 40 to 80 rods away, the friction in such a long cable control would be too much for a float control to operate. A simple and satisfactory type of distant automatic control is shown in the diagram D-522. In this a float at the



Distant Automatic Windmill Control

tank closes the supply pipe when the tank is full, when the pump forces the water up over the bend and into the milk can, which when about full has sufficient weight to throw the windmill out of gear. A small hole in the bottom of the milk can allows the water to leak out slowly and when empty or nearly so, the wheel will be pulled into action again. If the tank is partly empty it will be refilled; but if not, the can will be filled and the wheel pulled out of the wind again. Windmill regulating pumps can now be purchased which act on this same general principle. When the float valve at tank closes off the supply pipe, the

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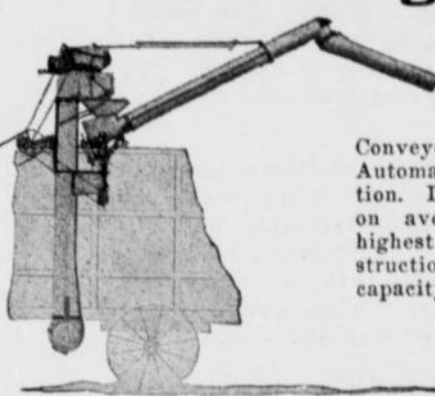
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pump forces the water into a separate cylinder, which is forced down and pulls the windmill out of action. As soon as the water is lowered in the tank and the float valve is released, the pressure in the pump is also released, a spring forces up the regulating cylinder and the windmill is again put into action.

### Discouraging Buck Lambs

A year ago commission men and packers operating on the Toronto Stock Yards, thought they had a corner on buck lambs. Out of every hundred lambs they had 39 of them. Now that hurts the business. Serve a man with chops from one of these restless athletes and the chances are that next time he will take sausages or Argentine bully-beef. So for the good of the trade and the producer alike it was decided to take steps to impress upon the lamb raisers of Ontario, the need of putting a better article on the market.

Accordingly last year a cut of one cent a pound on all buck lambs was announced, said cut to be in force from

July 15 till the end of the regular lamb shipping season. It worked, too. The percentage of buck lambs dropped from 39 per cent. to 9 per cent. But in this respect the regulations were poorly drafted; some of the sheep-men held their bucks back till the penalty was lifted and then sold them. That won't be possible this year. Beginning July 15, all buck lambs will be discounted two cents a pound. On November 2 the cut will be increased to three cents a pound, so that the heavy buck lamb, the most undesirable thing that comes to the stock yards wrapped up in a fleece, will be pretty cheap meat for those who want to eat that sort of stuff. Experience shows that there won't be many takers at that.

In putting these regulations into effect it is not the intention to have anyone suffer a hardship. There is no need to do so. There is no more reason why unaltered male lambs should be marketed than unaltered male pigs. Simply by docking and castrating all male lambs intended for market at the proper time, all loss can be avoided.

## Where Bees Work Best

By L. T. Floyd, Apiarist, Manitoba Agricultural College

THE past few years have shown a great increase in interest in the production of honey in Western Canada. The change in many localities from straight grain-growing to mixed farming, has led many to enquire regarding side-lines that were previously neglected or not considered worthy of attention.

The question has been asked several times: "Why are so many people interested in bees?" In most cases it seems to be simply a question of dollars and cents. There may be here and there a beekeeper who would keep bees for a few years even though no profit was secured, but the rank and file are in it for the money.

This has been proven by the attendance at our short courses and conventions. We get our attendance from those localities where big crops have been secured, and from where the crop has been a partial failure very few come out. In the years when we have big crops we are always sure of big conventions, and vice versa. It is the object of this article to give some general information regarding where beekeeping is likely to be profitable or otherwise.

In some localities beekeeping has given very profitable returns while in others it has not been so satisfactory. In all localities where the farmers are enthusiastic over sweet clover as a forage and pasture crop, beekeeping is sure to be a dependable source of income, but in localities where natural flora only is available as a source of nectar it is well to go slowly. In ordinary seasons these will give good crops, but in some seasons like the cool season of 1924, they may give very small returns. This is not a great hardship to the small beekeeper, but when hundreds of colonies are kept, it is an entirely different matter, and it is a wise policy to go slowly for a few years until a knowledge of the locality warrants enlargement of the apiary.

In the country bordering on the larger lakes, the season must be considered, as the ice on the shores will remain late in the spring, cooling the atmosphere considerably. This, of course is offset by a slightly later fall when the effect of the water will keep away light frosts. From the experiences of the past few years, it does not seem advisable to establish large apiaries in close proximity to our larger northern bodies of water.

There are other localities where the crops have been poor. In some parts of eastern Manitoba, where the land is sandy, and Jack Pine and Spruce appear in the lumber growth, the natural flora is scanty and does not yield enough nectar to make beekeeping profitable, on a large scale.

Bees seem to do best in the localities that are described as park country, where the land is broken and bluff, affording a range of flowers found both in the bush and on the plain. Where there is no bush, the high winds sometimes interfere greatly with the flight of the bees, and it is well to increase the apiary slowly until experience teaches the value of the district.

It is not wise to locate too near large apiaries already established. It is doubtful if more than 150 colonies will do well in any location. Another apiary of like proportions should not be nearer than six miles to get the best results.

In summing up, in those districts where there is an abundance of sweet clover and alfalfa, it is the fault of the operator if his business is not a success. American authorities claim that every good acre of sweet clover will support a colony of bees. In other localities, go slow until you have gained the necessary experience. The very poorest part of the country will support a few hives, so that any who desire it may try it out. The keeping of bees is a very fascinating occupation, and those who know nothing about them have missed a lot of fun.



A sweet clover crop at Pegasus, Sask., 100 miles north of North Battleford



## Inflation, Deflation and Stabilization

Continued from Page 7

over long periods, there is no disagreement as to the proposition that the surest way to minimize the disturbance and distress of deflationary movements is to arrest inflation at as early a stage as possible. In the long view a rapid rise of prices in general is a danger sign, not a mark of true prosperity. It is an indication of a disproportionate increase in the volume of currency or circulating credit.

It is here that the banks have a far reaching responsibility which the events of the last few years have emphasized as never before. In the United States the Federal Reserve Banks are now following the considered policy of closely watching the monthly price movements and general credit situation, and of adjusting their rediscount rates and open market investments (in standard securities) "with primary regard to the accommodation of business." Their policy is to accept for rediscount only commercial paper, representing actual or prospective exchanges of goods or circulating wealth, and to make no advances to member banks on long-term or speculative securities. When signs of an incipient boom became apparent in the spring of 1923, the leading Federal Reserve Banks promptly raised their rediscount rates, thereby checking the easy credit operations of their member banks. Thanks largely to the policy and control exercised by the Federal Reserve Board the general price index in the United States has remained, in spite of the great influx of gold, fairly well stabilized since 1921 in the neighborhood of 150 (in terms of 1913). Price movements are too complex in their causes to ever come entirely under the control of banks or finance ministers, but undoubtedly a much greater degree of stability may be attained where the operations of banks dealing directly with the public are so regulated through a central bank or through a Bankers' Association acting in concert with the treasury, that credits for speculative purposes (whether financial, industrial or agricultural) are closely restricted in boom periods, and credits for stock holding or inventory carrying are made available for extended periods at moderate rates during periods of depression.

### Agricultural Readjustment

The distressing but inevitable process of world-wide agricultural readjustment whose magnitude and duration corresponded with those of the World War in which its fundamental causes are to be found, may now be regarded as substantially complete, in so far as North America at least is concerned. The past year has witnessed advances—fluctuating it is true, but none the less unmistakable—in those agricultural products whose prices had been most depressed. The wholesale price index of the vegetable products group has advanced in Canada from 140.9 in May 1924 to 188.9 in February 1925, and that of animals and their products from 117.3 to 136.2 (1913 base). On the other hand, the prices of most non-agricultural products have declined perceptibly during this period. In May 1924 the price index of vegetable products was 9.7 points below the index number of all commodities; in February 1925 it was 22.4 points above. This readjustment is of fundamental importance, although its effects may not be immediately realized by farmers. The fact is that no general revival of prosperity (in the sense, not of boom conditions but of balanced economic activity) could be looked for until the purchasing power of farm products should automatically come into general correspondence with that of commodities in general. A resort to inflation in Canada during the past few years would have deferred instead of furthering this consummation.

The increasing volume of Canadian agricultural exports suggests that Canadian farmers as a whole are well able to meet the competition of other agricultural exporting countries in most of our staple products. It must always be remembered, however, that the prosperity of Canadian agriculture is closely bound up with the economic and

financial stability of Western Europe, particularly of Great Britain. It is not enough that we can supply what Europe needs, Europe must have the means of paying for our supplies. The Guide correspondent who declared that the real problem is—"The national income will not buy the national production,"

would have been closer to the actual truth if he had said, "Europe has lacked the purchasing power to buy our surplus production." It is in the national as well as in the Imperial interests of Canada and the other British Dominions to stand by the Mother Country and the League of Nations in helping Europe to

recover from her agony.

Perhaps we have been giving too much attention to the money question and not enough to the international question. It is not through the chiropractic of inflation, but through "the healing of the nations" that true prosperity is to be realized.



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Ford transmission properly, because it is not made for that job. Its use results in jerky chatter when you start, stop and reverse. Chatter wears out the transmission bands, causes destructive vibration and leads to overhauling and repairs.

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# The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

## What Has Happened so Far

Gabriel Warden, capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, was murdered while driving in his own car with an unknown man who made his escape before Warden's death was discovered. Just previous to this Warden had intimated to his wife that he was expecting a call from a young man whom he might feel called upon to help, as he had been deeply wronged by some of his (Warden's) friends.

Basil Santoine, a blind lawyer, who had won national fame for his work in connection with legal business of men powerful in the world of finance, was attacked by an unknown assailant while travelling on a train running from Seattle to Chicago. Santoine was travelling under the assumed name of Dorne, with his daughter, Harriet, and his secretary, Donald Avery. From the first Harriet had evidenced an interest in a young man by the name of Eaton, travelling on the same train. Connery, the conductor of the train had been given special instructions to run the train an hour late, and to take orders from a man who carried a card from his chief, Jarvis. Santoine had carried such a card. Eaton was the first to discover that Santoine had been attacked. Avery and Connery questioned Eaton as to his whereabouts before taking the train from Seattle. Eaton refused to give them any information except that he had recently come from Asia and that he was the young man who had waited at Warden's house on the night of the murder. Eaton had taken a telegram, written in code, addressed to one named Hillward. This, coupled with a second one telling him that: "He is on your train under the name of Dorne," served to fasten suspicion on him, and Connery had him placed under arrest. Eaton found himself hating Avery, who seemed anxious to prove him guilty, and wondered what the relation was between Avery and Harriet, who, up to the time when the second wire had been given to Eaton, refused to believe that he was in any way connected with the attack on her father.

## CHAPTER XI

### Publicity Not Wanted

"BASIL Santoine dying! Blind Millionaire Lawyer taken ill on train!"

The alarm of the cry came to answer Eaton's question early the next morning. As he started up in his berth, he shook himself into realization that the shouts were not merely part of an evil dream; someone was repeating the cry outside the car window. He threw up the curtain and saw a vagrant newsboy, evidently passing through the railroad yards to sell to the trainmen. Eaton's guard outside his window was not then in sight; so Eaton lifted his window from the screen, removed that, and hailing the boy, put out his hand for a paper. He took it before he recalled that he had not even a cent; but he looked for his knife in his trousers pocket and tossed it out to the boy with the enquiry: "How'll that do?"

The boy gaped, picked it up, grinned and scampered off. Eaton spread the news-sheet before him and swiftly scanned the lines for information as to the fate of the man who, for four days, had been lying only forty feet away from him at the other end of a Pullman car.

The paper—a Minneapolis one—blared at him that Santoine's condition was very low and becoming rapidly worse. But below, under a Montana date-line, Eaton saw it proclaimed that the blind millionaire was merely sick; there was no suggestion anywhere of an attack. The paper stated only that Basil Santoine, returning from Seattle with his daughter and his secretary, Donald Avery, had been taken seriously ill upon a train which had been stalled for two days in the snow in Montana. The passenger from whom the information had been gained had heard that the malady was appendicitis, but he believed that was merely given out to cover some complication which had required surgical treatment on the train. He was definite as regarded the seriousness of Mr. Santoine's illness and described the measures taken to ensure his quiet. The railroad officials refused, significantly, to make a statement regarding Mr. Santoine's present condition. There was complete absence of any suggestion of violence having been done; and also, Eaton found, there was no word given out that he himself had been found on the train. The column ended with the statement that Mr. Santoine had passed through Min-

neapolis and gone on to Chicago under care of Dr. Douglas Sinclair.

Eaton stared at the newspaper without reading, after he saw that. He thought first—or rather, he felt first—for himself. He had not realized, until now that he was told that Harriet Santoine had gone—for if her father had gone on, of course she was with him—the extent to which he had felt her fairness, almost her friendship to him. At least, he knew now that, since she had spoken to him after he was first accused of the attack on her father, he had not felt entirely deserted or friendless till now. And with this start of dread for himself, came also feeling for her. Even if they had taken her father from the other end of this car early in the night to remove him to another special car for Chicago, she would be still watching beside him on the train. Or was her watch beside the dying man over now? And now, if her father were dead, how could Harriet Santoine feel toward the one whom all others—if not she herself—accused of the murder of her father? For evidently it was murder now, not just "an attack."

But why, if Santoine had been taken away, or was dead or dying, had they left Eaton all night in the car in the yards? Since Santoine was dying, would there be any longer an object in concealing the fact that he had been murdered?

Eaton turned the page before him. A large print of a picture of Harriet Santoine looked at him from the paper—her beautiful, deep eyes gazing at him, as he often had surprised her, frankly interested, thoughtful, yet also gay. The newspaper had made up its lack of more definite and extended news by associating her picture with her father's and printing also a photograph of Donald Avery—"closely associated with Mr. Santoine in a confidential capacity and rumored to be engaged to Miss Santoine." Under the blind man's picture was a biography of the sort which newspaper offices hold ready, prepared for the passing of the great.

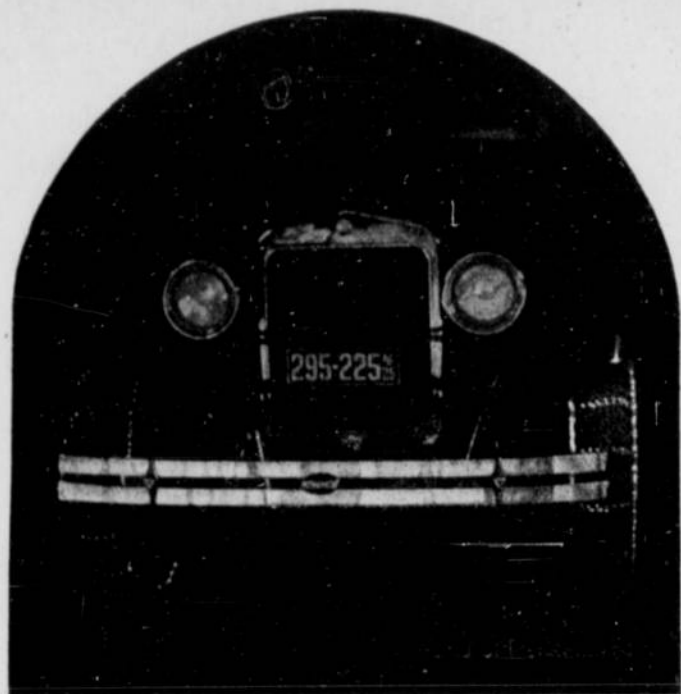
Eaton did not read that then. The mention in the paper of an engagement between Avery and Harriet Santoine had only confirmed the relation which Eaton had imagined between them. Avery, therefore, must have gone on with her; and if she still watched beside her father, Avery was with her; and if Basil Santoine was dead, his daughter was turning to Avery for comfort.

This feature somehow stirred Eaton so that he could not stay quiet; he dressed and then paced back and forth the two or three steps his compartment allowed him. He stopped now and then to listen; from outside came the noises of the yard; but he made out no sound within the car. If it had been occupied as on the days previous, he must have heard some one coming to the washroom at his end. Was he alone in the car now? or had the customary moving about taken place before he awoke?

Eaton had seen no one but the newsboy when he looked out the window, but he felt sure that, if he had been left alone in the car, he was being watched so that he could not escape.

His hand moved toward the bell, then checked itself. By calling anyone, he now must change his situation only for the worse; as long as they were letting him stay there, so much the better. He realized that it was long past the time when the porter usually came to make up his berth and they brought him breakfast; the isolation of the car might account for this delay, but it was more likely that he was to find another reason.

Finally, to free himself from his nervous listening for sounds which never came, he picked up the paper again. A column told of Santoine's youth, his blindness, his early struggle to make a place for himself and his final triumph—position, wealth and



On Car—WEED "Sentry D-25" Bumper

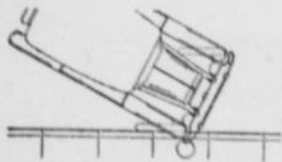
## How to choose bumpers

Prevalence of bumps in today's traffic calls for the best of protection

And yet, most car owners seem to pay little attention to correct bumper design. First, insist on a *spring bar bumper*. Freak designs may look as if they protect, but they haven't the shock-absorbing qualities or the broad, flat *holding surface* of the properly-made spring bar. That's why ALL WEED bumpers are spring bar type.



Then consider possibilities of hooking. This can be prevented by choosing WEEDS (see "Sentry C-25" above, or "Sentry D-25" shown on the car). Note the full length bars with properly curved ends. This makes hooking practically impossible.



A long front bumper strikes obstructions at curbs, interferes with parking

and is dangerous on the road. See diagram above—note the correct length of the WEED front bar.



Drivers of heavy cars should choose a strong, wide bumper like the WEED Sentry Three-Bar shown here. It puts seven inches of heavy steel between your car and a scratch.

This diagram shows correct curvature for bumpers, front and rear. Note the compactness of WEEDS for close work, their correct shape.



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## WEED CHAINS





power gained; Eaton, reading of Harriet Santoine's father, followed these particulars with interest; and further down the column his interest became even greater. He read:

The news of Mr. Santoine's visit of a week on the Coast, if not known already in great financial circles, is likely to prove interesting there. Troubles between little people are tried in the courts; the powerful settle their disagreements among themselves and without appeal to the established tribunals in which their cases are settled without the public knowing they have been tried at all. Basil Santoine, of late years, has been known to the public as one of the greatest and most influential of the advisers to the financial rulers of America; but before the public knew him he was recognized by the financial masters as one of the most able, clear-minded and impartial of the adjudicators among them in their own disputes. For years he has been the chief agent in keeping peace among some of the great conflicting interests, and more than once he has advised the declaring of financial war when war seemed to him the correct solution. Thus, five years ago, when the violent death of Matthew Latron threatened to precipitate trouble among Western capitalists, Santoine kept order in what might very well have become financial chaos. If his recent visit to the Pacific Coast was not purely for personal reasons but was also to adjust antagonisms such as charged by Gabriel Warden before his death, the loss of Santoine at this time may precipitate trouble which, living, his advice and information might have been able to prevent.

Having read and reread this long paragraph, Eaton started to tear out the picture of Harriet Santoine before throwing the paper away; then he desisted and thrust the sheets out the window. As he sat thinking, with lips tight closed, he heard for the first time that morning footsteps at his end of the car. The door of his compartment was unlocked and opened, and he saw Dr. Sinclair.

"Mr. Santoine wants to speak to you," the surgeon announced quietly.

This startling negation of all he imagined, unnerved Eaton. He started up, then sank back for better composure.

"Mr. Santoine is here, then?"

"Here? Of course he's here."

"And he's conscious?"

"He has been conscious for the better part of two days. Didn't they tell you?" Sinclair frowned. "I heard Miss Santoine send word to you by the conductor soon after her father first came to himself."

"You mean he will recover!"

"He would recover from any injury which was not inevitably fatal. He was in perfect physical condition, and I never have known a patient to grasp so completely the needs of his own case and to help the surgeon as much by his control of himself."

Eaton looked toward the window, breathing hard. "I heard the news-boys—"

Sinclair shrugged. "The papers print what they can get and in the way which seems most effective to them," was his only comment.

Eaton pulled himself together. So Santoine was neither dead nor dying. Therefore, at worst, the charge of murder would not be made; and at best—what? He was soon to find out; the papers evidently were entirely in error or falsely informed. Basil Santoine was still at the other end of the car, and his daughter would be with him there. But as Eaton followed Sinclair out of the compartment into the aisle, he halted a moment—the look of the car was so entirely different from what he had expected. A nurse in white uniform sat in one of the seats toward the middle of the car, sewing; another nurse, likewise clothed in white, had just come out from the drawing-room at the end of the car; Avery and Sinclair apparently had been playing cribbage, for Avery sat at a little table in the section which had been occupied by Santoine, with the cards and cribbage board in front of him. The surgeon led Eaton to the door of the drawing-room, showed him in and left him.

Harriet Santoine was sitting on the little lounge opposite the berth where her father lay. She was watching the face of her father, and as Eaton stood in the door, he saw her lean forward and gently touch her father's hand; then she turned and saw Eaton.

"Here is Mr. Eaton, father," she said.

"Sit down," Santoine directed.

Harriet made room for Eaton upon the seat beside her; and Eaton, sitting down, gazed across at the blind man in the berth. Santoine was lying flat on his back, his bandaged head turned a little toward Eaton and supported by pillows; he was not wearing his dark glasses, and his eyes were open. Eyes of themselves are capable of no expression except as they may be clear or blood-shot, or by the contraction or dilation of the pupils, or as they shift or are fixed upon some object; their

"expression" is caused by movements of the lids and brows and other parts of the face. Santoine's eyes had the motionlessness of the eyes of those who have been long blind; seeing nothing, with pupils which did not change in size, they had only the abstracted look which, with men who see, accompanies deep thought. The blind man was very weak and must stay quite still; and he recognized it; but he knew too that his strength was more than equal to the task of recovery, and he showed that he knew it. His mind and will were, obviously, at their full activity, and he had fully his sense of hearing.

This explained to Eaton the better color in his daughter's face; yet she was still constrained and nervous; evidently she had not found her ordeal over with the start of convalescence of her father. Her lips trembled now as she turned to Eaton; but she did not speak directly

to him yet; it was Basil Santoine who suddenly enquired:

"What is it they call you?"

"My name is Philip D. Eaton," Eaton realized as soon as he had spoken that both question and answer had been unnecessary, and Santoine had asked only to hear Eaton's voice.

The blind man was silent for a moment, as he seemed to consider the voice and try again vainly to place it in his memories. Then he spoke to his daughter.

"Describe him, Harriet."

Harriet paled and flushed.

"About thirty," she said, "—under rather than over that. Six feet or a little more in height. Slender, but muscular and athletic. Skin and eyes clear and with a look of health. Complexion naturally rather fair, but darkened by being outdoors a good deal. Hair dark brown, straight and parted

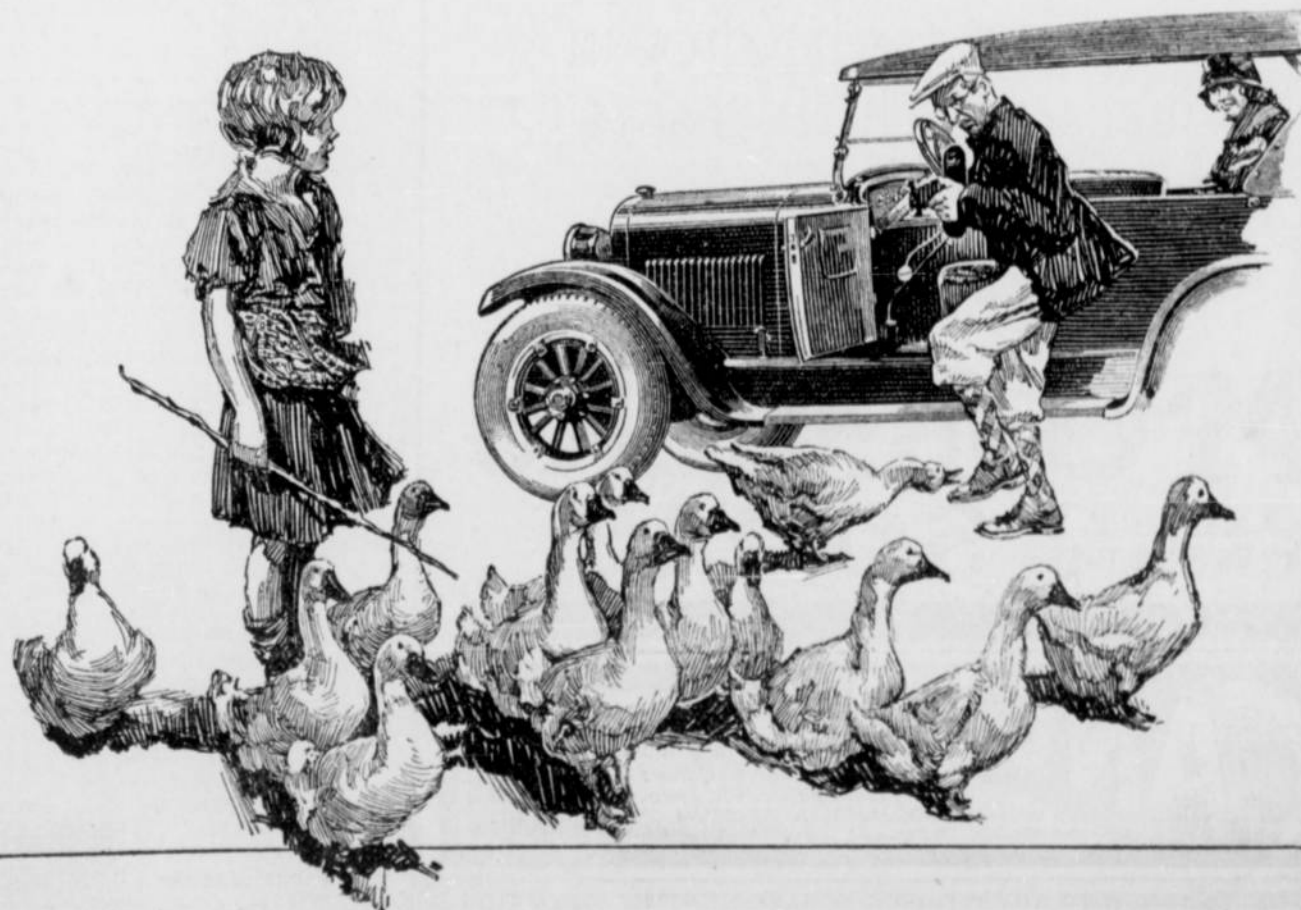
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## FACTS ABOUT TEA SERIES—No. 7

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at the side. Smooth shaven. Eyes blue-gray, with straight lashes. Eyebrows straight and dark. Forehead smooth, broad and intelligent. Nose straight and neither short nor long; nostrils delicate. Mouth straight, with lips neither thin nor full. Chin neither square nor pointed, and without a cleft. Face and head, in general, of oval Anglo-American type."

"Go on," said Santoine.

Harriet was breathing quickly. "Hands well shaped, strong but without sign of manual labor; nails cared for but not polished. Gray business suit, new, but not made by an American tailor and of a style several years old. Soft-bosomed shirt of plain design with soft cuffs. Medium-height turn-down white linen collar. Four-in-hand tie, tied by himself. Black shoes. No jewelry except watch-chain."

"In general?" Santoine suggested.

"In general, apparently well-educated, well-bred, intelligent young American. Expression frank. Manner self-controlled and reserved. Seems sometimes younger than he must be, sometimes older. Something has happened at some time which has had a great effect and can't be forgotten."

While she spoke, the blood, rising with her embarrassment, had dyed Harriet's face; suddenly now she looked away from him and out the window.

Her feeling seemed to be perceived by Santoine. "Would you rather I sent for Avery, daughter?" he asked.

"No; no!" She turned again toward Eaton and met his look defiantly.

Eaton merely waited. He was confident that much of this description of himself had been given Santoine by his daughter before the attack had been made on him and that she had told him also as fully as she could the two conversations she had had with Eaton. He could not, somehow, conceive it possible that Santoine needed to refresh his memory; the description, therefore, must have been for purposes of comparison. Santoine, in his blindness, no doubt found it necessary to get descriptions of the same one thing from several people, in order that he might check one description against another. He probably had Harriet's and Avery's description of Eaton and now was getting Harriet's again.

"He would be called, I judge, a rather likable-looking man?" Santoine said tentatively; his question plainly was only meant to lead up to something else; Santoine had judged in that particular already.

"I think he makes that impression."

"Certainly he does not make the impression of being a man who could be hired to commit a crime?"

"Very far from it."

"Or who would commit a crime for his own interest—material or financial interest, I mean?"

"No."

"But he might be led into crime by some personal, deeper interest. He has shown deep feeling, I believe—strong, personal feeling, Harriet?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Eaton,"—Santoiné addressed him suddenly—"I understand that you have admitted that you were at the house of Gabriel Warden the evening he was killed while in his car. Is that so?"

"Yes," said Eaton.

"You are the man, then, of whom Gabriel Warden spoke to his wife?"

"I believe so."

"You believe so?"

"I mean," Eaton explained quietly, "that I came by appointment to call on Mr. Warden that night. I believe that it must have been to me that Mr. Warden referred in the conversation with his wife which has since been quoted in the newspapers."

"Because you were in such a situation that, if Mr. Warden defended you, he would himself meet danger?"

"I did not say that," Eaton denied guardedly.

"What, then, was your position in regard to Mr. Warden?"

Eaton remained silent.

"You refuse to answer?" Santoiné enquired.

"I refuse."

"In spite of the probability that Mr.

Continued on Page 18

## She Was Obligated to Take to Her Bed

Then Mrs. J. Derocher Used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Quebec lady suffered from kidney trouble and found complete relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

South Stukely, Que., May 20 (Special). That relief can be obtained from all kinds of kidney disorders by using Dodd's Kidney Pills is again evidenced by the testimonial received from Mrs. J. Derocher, a well known and highly respected resident of this place. She writes:

"I was attacked with a malady that at first I did not think was serious until about the beginning of last March, when it became evident that I could do nothing. I consulted a doctor and he told me I was suffering from kidney trouble.

"I was obliged to take to my bed. I had a Dodd's Almanac in the house and read a few of the testimonials, then bought three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and a box of Diamond Dinner Pills.

"I can assure you that they have made me well, and the pain in my back between the shoulders is gone. I am completely relieved of my trouble."



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Great-West Life

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# The Countrywoman

## The Women's World Fair

**T**HE idea of holding a women's world fair originated with and was carried through to a most successful conclusion by women. It was held in the city of Chicago, during the month of April, just past. Its promoters must have wondered, at first, how the expenses in connection with such a new enterprise would be met, but the plan of carrying out the idea proved so popular that by the sale of space and tickets, all expenses were paid before the doors opened.

The fair was intended to show what women are achieving in the many fields in which they are engaged at the present time. Helen Burling, writing in the Woman Citizen, gives a very interesting story of the fair:

"One of the delightful things about the fair was the glorious jumble. Here a booth filled with radiators, and boilers, and furnaces, with the name of the woman vice-president of the company in the place of honor, while the air was filled with the fragrance of perfume and powder from the plant of a woman cosmetic manufacturer. Here—bond saleswomen, keeping their figures straight and their selling points intact amid the hub-bub, and right across the aisle a doll booth with dolls of all kinds, including wooden ones, carved by a Montana ranch woman from the roots of cottonwood trees. . . . And the exhibitors were just as various as the exhibits—insurance women who fairly pounced upon you to tell of their work, and the Indian potter who knelt upon the floor apparently oblivious of the crowd as she smoothed and rounded her clay; women of all ages from the girl who has built up a pajama business of 2,000 customers in the four years since she graduated from college to the woman from the Old Ladies' Home, with her log-cabin quilts. There were women who were living evidence of the smartness of the garments carried in their shops, and women who sold their food products dressed in kitchen aprons.

"This is but a glimpse of the variety which made up the fair. Among the approximately 250 exhibitors, there were at least 70, and possibly more than 100 different occupations represented, the count depending upon classification. Shop exhibits of all kinds led in numbers—there were between 25 and 30 of them: antique shops, book shops, candy, lingerie, wall-paper, linen and clothing shops—to name only a few of the kinds represented. Interior decorators and handicraft workers were also numerous. Next in number were the welfare agencies of all kinds—some 20 of them. Most of the other fields were represented by one or two or three exhibits. Then there were over 40 organizations, chiefly man-made, because they had women's departments or because women occupied important positions in the organization, or even because they produced articles designed for women. This last only went to show women's double influence in modern business life, as a producer and as the inspiration for production.

"The professions were, of course, in evidence, the legal profession through the Woman's Bar Association of Illinois, which called attention to the 2,600 women lawyers in the United States today, and the medical through a group of Chicago women physicians, whose posters announced 1,000 medical women in the United States in 1923, and six hospitals in five cities staffed entirely by women.

"One saw women in banks, in real estate, newspaper women, magazine writers and editors, advertising women, with a striking poster showing the advance of women in advertising from file clerk to copy writer, advertising executive, assistant manager, and secretary, employment experts, a woman printer, a florist, an architect, telephone and telegraph operators, women as nurses and hospital managers. . . . The works of 150 women artists—etchers, painters, sculptors, designers, made it clear that woman is still keep-

ing her place in a field in which she has been longer recognized than in some of the others. One booth was devoted to authors, composers and poets, and another held the books of 100 modern women writers.

"There were 10 or more manufacturers, and in several cases women were not only the manufacturers but the inventors as well. Among these inventors one was struck by the fact that each invention was the result of a genuinely felt need in the woman's own experience."

And so the first attempt at a purely "woman's fair" has passed into history. It has roused interest, and it is to be hoped that other fairs will be arranged which will give some adequate idea of the ever-widening field of women's accomplishment.

## Stainless Steel

The person who invented the process for making stainless steel deserves to be knighted or given some other fitting honor for his services to womankind. Such a discovery is far more worthy of recognition than one which gives the world a "higher" explosive than has ever before been produced. Few women can honestly say they enjoy rubbing steel knives with a cork and bathbrick, and yet most people like to see utensils free from the ugly stains caused by contact with foods of various kinds.

Stainless steel, unaffected by acids or water, has eliminated another unnecessary chore from "the daily round," and has made it a pleasure to use steel knives. Steel treated in this special way is just as efficient as the old kind, and is stainless all the way through. It can be sharpened with ease, but should not be rubbed with brick or other coarse abrasives because the surface becomes unnecessarily marred.

The invention was made before the war, but stainless steel did not become used until lately. One reason for this was that during the recent conflict this type of steel was greatly in demand for aeroplane valves. Immediately the price rose so that the average person could not afford to buy it. Fortunately it is now within the reach of most people, and is used for table knives and for those used in the kitchen. It is only natural that stainless steel should be a little more expensive than the ordinary variety, since it is more difficult to make and requires a very exact handling of equipment and materials used.

## Beauty of the Prairies

I always wanted to build my home high up upon a hillside. There is an old saying that he who lives upon a hilltop dominates the world, and there is something in living high above other people that gives one a sensation of power and security. And it is from the hilltops that we can look out upon the world and enjoy its beauties to the full.

My girlhood home in the Old Country was for many years located upon a rugged hillside, and from its many windows one glimpsed vistas of rural English landscape with which there is nothing quite to compare—well-stocked fields, divided regularly by thick, straight hedgerows; the emerald green of grassy slopes mingling with the darker green of dense foliage; the

white ribbon of country roads; in the distance a broad river winding its circuitous way to the distant sea.

I had always visioned the prairie as a sort of worn-down plain, flat and treeless and dreary, offering no vivacity of landscape nor any claim to beauty or charm. I found this conception completely erroneous in almost every respect, possibly excepting the far south of the prairie provinces, and it is not difficult to realize why the wanderer inevitably returns from more beautiful lands in answer to its irresistible lure.

In the part of Alberta where I am located I found many hillsides, so that my home, after all, was built upon the slope of a hill, a little hill, but nevertheless sufficient of an eminence to give me a beautiful view. In every direction I have vistas of softly rolling hills, of short but luxuriant patches of brush, of bluffs fringed with slender trees, of shallow streams and meandering rivers, merging into charming lakes. The verdant pasturage of long coarse grass is carpeted with minute flowers and the brush colored with the pink of wild rose throughout the summer months. In winter a soft carpet of snow covers my beautiful landscape, but its white mantle has a grandeur and charm all its own.

In the quiet of a summer evening I love to drink in the beauty of the land and sky that stretch away from my roomy veranda. I see directly opposite, at about the same elevation as our own ridge, an undulating range of low hills, verdant with pasturage, interspersed here and there with fields of grain, gleaming green or gold as the last rays of sunshine strike aslant the fields, the rich chocolate of plowed land—all flowing smoothly downwards like some vast inclined plane to the capacious valley below. This valley, which has its origin somewhere up in the Arctic Circle, sweeps downwards through this part of Alberta clear to Mexico, and has been veneered by many natural agents—rivers and glaciers. Its rich garden loam produces such abundant crops of oats that comfortable prosperity follows in its train.

To the north-west is the silver streak of a lake, set in a natural amphitheatre of low hills. Sharply outlined against the horizon are dense patches of brush, here and there a gaunt tree, the grotesque but friendly outline of a neighbor's house. The sky is as multi-colored as a Persian rug, varying from the clearest blue to the deepest purple, and the palest pink to flaming crimson. In this blaze of color, heavy clouds weave patterns of indescribable loveliness.

Every changing season brings new beauties of land and sky, beauties that arrest the eye and intrigue the imagination. The prairie may lack the sheer picturesqueness which is a feature of an Old Country landscape, and it may lack the romantic charm of the Pacific Coast, but for me it has a clean, broad grandeur, the charm of something that is vital and alive.—Kathleen Strange.

## Surplus Funds Invested in Mothers

Workingmen in Santiago, Chili, have the co-operative spirit, too. They grouped together to establish a restaurant to furnish good food as economically as possible. Remembering, however, that man does not live by bread alone, they have planned a cultural program which includes theatrical performances and illustrated lectures. Then, having taken care of their needs both material and intellectual, they decided to extend their activities to include a clinic for mothers and babies. They are financing the clinic from the profits of their restaurant, with the help of physicians and medical students.

The nomads of old contributed nothing to the sum of civilization—the great impulses forward have been born where hearth and home have been keystones of existence.—The Detroit News.



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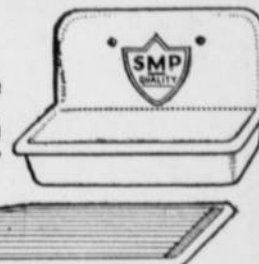
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Surprising reports are coming from men who were bald or losing hair and who acquired a new, vigorous growth by using a peculiar compound that awakens life in dormant hair roots.  
 "Four inches of hair have grown over what was a bald spot," is the report of G. W. Mitchell. "I had a large bald spot and real, healthy hair has developed all over my head," writes C. F. Heiser. Imagine the enthusiasm of Albert H. Flary when he reported, "My head was as bare as the bottom of my feet and now I have a good growth of hair." Geo. M. Schwank reports that even with a second application of the compound his hair stopped falling; then a new growth started.  
 Anyone who is losing hair, or is bald may obtain a proof box of this compound free of duty, merely by writing to Kotalko Offices, R 193, Station L, New York

## The Blind Man's Eyes

Continued from Page 16

Warden met his death because of his intention to undertake something for you?"  
 "I have not been able to fix that as a probability."  
 The blind man stopped. Plainly he appreciated that, where Connery and Avery had failed in their questionings, he was not likely to succeed easily; and with his limited strength, he proceeded on a line likely to meet less prepared resistance.  
 "Mr. Eaton, have I ever injured you personally—I don't mean directly, as man to man, for I should remember that; have I ever done anything which indirectly has worked injury on you or your affairs?"  
 "No," Eaton answered.  
 "Who sent you aboard this train?"  
 "Sent me? No one."  
 "You took the train of your own will because I was taking it?"  
 "I have not said I took it because you were taking it."  
 "That seems to be proved. You can

accept it from me; it has been proved. Did you take the train in order to attack me?"  
 "No."  
 "To spy upon me?"  
 "No."  
 Santoine was silent for an instant.  
 "What was it you took the train to tell me?"  
 "I? Nothing."  
 Santoine moved his head upon the pillow.  
 "Father!" his daughter warned.  
 "Oh, I am careful, Harriet; Dr. Sinclair allows me to move a little. . . . Mr. Eaton, in one of the three answers you have just given me, you are not telling the truth. I defy you to find in human reasoning more than four reasons why my presence could have made you take this train in the manner and with the attending circumstances you did. You took it to injure me, or to protect me from injury; to learn something from me, or to inform me of something. I discard the second of these possibilities because you asked for a berth in another car and for other reasons which make it impossible. However, I will ask it of you. Did

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you take the train to protect me from injury?"  
 "No."  
 "Which of your former answers do you wish to change, then?"  
 "None."  
 "You deny all four possibilities?"  
 "Yes."  
 "Then you are using denial only to hide the fact, whatever it may be; and of the four possibilities I am obliged to select the first as the most likely."  
 "You mean that I attacked you?"  
 "That is not what I said. I said you must have taken the train to injure me, but that does not mean necessarily that it was to attack me with your own hand. Any attack aimed against me would be likely to have several agents. There would be somewhere, probably, a distant brain that had planned it; there would be an intelligent brain near by to oversee it; and there would be a strong hand to perform it. The overseeing brain and the performing hand—or hands—might belong to one person, or to two, or more."  
 Continued on Page 19

### THE DOO DADS

There is a lot of Huckleberry Finn in Nicky Nutt, the Dooville village character. He is shrewd when it comes to getting someone else to do his work for him, and at the same time make that someone else think it a favor to let him do the work. But it makes them both happy, which was the end sought. Nicky wanted a dime, and he saw no way to get one without working for it. An old lady had offered to pay him if he would do some work for her, and the work took the form of beating a rug. She called from her upper window: "Now, Nicky, beat that rug nice and clean and I'll give you a dime." Nicky leaned against a clothesline post and scowled at the rug hanging across the clothesline waiting for the bastinado. "If there's one job I hate worse than another," he told himself, "it's beating a carpet. I wonder where Tiny is?" Tiny was his pet baby elephant, and when anything was to be done, Nicky always wished Tiny were at hand. Hearing a noise down the street, Nicky peered around the carpet and beheld Tiny getting a beating at the hands of Flannelfeet, the big Dooville policeman. Tiny had evidently been leaning against a lamp-post, asleep, for he loved sleeping better than anything else in the world except eating. "Move on, you

### Boys and Girls!—A Chance to Earn Money

Here is some good news for the young folks. The Guide is offering \$50 to boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16 (inclusive), so don't miss the opportunity of securing a share of the money for yourself. The best of it is that you can earn it at home and at the same time have an interesting season's work. Write for information to the Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

loafer, the cop was saying, "you can't sleep here." "Golly! That gives me an idea," exclaimed Nicky. At once he set to work at a drawing on the carpet. As Tiny came up Nicky finished his drawing and stood back to admire it. "That's a dandy picture of the Cop, isn't it Tiny?" he remarked. Tiny said never a word. As Nicky continued to admire his work of art the elephant seized the carpet beater and attacked the picture, beating it fiercely. The dust flew in clouds, and Tiny, imagining he was belaboring the big policeman, toiled and swung the beater with all his might. Nicky stood by, giggling. The old lady heard the sound, and came out to see how Nicky was doing his work. She arrived just as Tiny, tired with his labors, had stopped for breath. She was delighted. "You haven't left a speck of dust on it, Nicky," she cried. "Here's a quarter." Nicky was surprised, for he had been promised only a dime; and Tiny was more surprised, for he had no idea he had been doing the work for which Nicky was to be paid. But this time Nicky was not selfish. He took Tiny straight to the corner drug store, and presently they were marching down the street side by side, each with an ice-cream cone and with a happy smile on their face. "Ice cream tastes good after a little exercise, doesn't it, Tiny?" asked Nicky. But Tiny was too busy with his ice-cream cone to reply.





How many there were I cannot now determine, since people were allowed to get off the train. The conductor and Avery—

"Father!"

"Yes, Harriet; but I expected better of Avery. Mr. Eaton, as you are plainly withholding the truth as to your reason for taking this train, and as I have suffered injury, I am obliged—from the limited information I now have—to assume that you knew an attack was to be made by someone upon that train. In addition to the telegram, addressed to you under your name of Eaton and informing of my presence on the train, I have also been informed, of course, of the code message received by you addressed to Hillward. You refused, I understand, to favor Mr. Avery with an explanation of it; do you wish to give one now?"

"No," said Eaton.

"It has, of course, been deciphered," the blind man went on calmly. "The fact that it was based upon your pocket English-Chinese dictionary as a word-book was early suggested; the deciphering from that was simply a trial of some score of ordinary enigma plans, until the meaning appeared."

Eaton made no comment. Santoine went on:

"And that very interesting meaning presented another possible explanation—not as to your taking the train, for as to that there can be only the four I mentioned—but as to the attack itself, which would exonerate you

from participation in it. It is because of this that I am treating you with the consideration I do. If that explanation were correct, you would—"

"What?"

"You would have had nothing to do with the attack, and yet you would know who made it."

At this, Eaton stared at the blind man and wet his lips.

"What do you mean?" he said.

Santoine did not reply to the question. "What have you been doing yesterday and to-day?" he asked.

"Waiting," Eaton answered.

"For what?"

"For the railroad people to turn me over to the police."

"So I understood. That is why I asked you. I don't believe in cat-and-mouse methods, Mr. Eaton; so I am willing to tell you that there is no likelihood of your being turned over to the police immediately. I have taken this matter out of the hands of the railroad people. We live in a complex world, Mr. Eaton, and I am in the most complex current of it. I certainly shall not allow the publicity of a police examination of you to publish the fact that I have been attacked so soon after the successful attack upon Mr. Warden—and in a similar manner—until I know more about both attacks and about you—why you came to see Warden that night and how, after failing to see him alive, you followed me, and whether that fact led to the attempt at my life."

Eaton started to speak, and then stopped.

"What were you going to say?" Santoine urged.

"I will not say it," Eaton refused.

"However, I think I understand your impulse. You were about to remind me that there has been nothing to implicate you in any guilty connection with the murder of Mr. Warden. I do not now charge that."

He hesitated; then, suddenly lost in thought, as some new suggestion seemed to come to him which he desired to explain alone, he motioned with a hand in dismissal. "That is all." Then, almost immediately: "No; wait! . . ."

Harriet, has he made any sign while I have been talking?"

"Not much, if any," Harriet answered. "When you said he might not have had anything to do with the attack upon you, but in that case he must know who it was that struck you, he shut his eyes and wet his lips."

"That is all, Mr. Eaton," Santoine repeated.

Eaton started back to his compartment. As he turned, Harriet Santoine looked up at him and their eyes met; and her look confirmed to him what he had felt before—that her father, now taking control of the investigation of the attack upon himself, was not continuing it with prejudice or predisposed desire to damage Eaton, except as the evidence accused him. And her manner now told, even more plainly than Santoine's, that the blind man had viewed the evidence as far from conclusive against Eaton and as Harriet showed that she was glad of that, Eaton realized how she must have taken his side against Avery in reporting to her father.

For Santoine must have depended entirely upon circumstances presented to him by Avery and Connery and her; and Eaton was very certain that Avery and Connery had accused him; so Harriet Santoine—it could only be she—had opposed them in his defence. The warmth of his gratitude to her for this suffused him as he bowed to her; she returned a frank, friendly little nod which brought back to him their brief companionship on the first day on the train.

(To be continued next week.)

#### Cut Early Co-op. Melon

May is a trifle early for melons in Oklahoma, but not for Cotton Growers' co-operative "melons." They cut one of \$2,278,000 the other day as dividends accruing to members of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, as partial proceeds from their 1924 crop. The association has 54,700 members, and its gross business for 1925 will exceed \$20,000,000, it is estimated.



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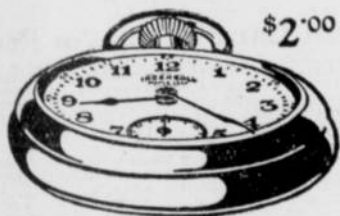
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## POULTRY

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**WINNIPEG YACHT CLUB AND BROKERAGE**, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg, Man. We sell used motor boats, row boats, canoes, marine and stationary gasoline engines. We repair outboard motors. We have several Evinrude in good order. Send us your wants. 16-3

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS**, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-9

**BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS-STATE** whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs, send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 18-3

NURSERY STOCK

**CHAMPION EVERBEARERS-FRUIT 100 DAYS** after planting, freshly dug, no run-outs, our stock direct from originator, \$5.00 100, postpaid; \$1.00 dozen. June-bearing Million Dollar, \$2.25 100 postpaid. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 18-3

MISCELLANEOUS

**RASPBERRIES, OHITA AND LATHAM, 100c.** \$6.00; dozen, \$1.00; Everbearing. Progressive strawberries, 100, \$5.00; dozen, 75c. Senator Dunlap strawberries, \$2.50; dozen, 60c. Black Currants, 10c. Lilac (white, pink and purple), 20c. each; Virginia creepers, 10c. Asparagus roots and Caragana trees, dozen, 40c.; 100, \$2.50. Postpaid. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 17-5

**FLOWERS-ASTERS, SNAPDRAGON**, pyrethrum, petunia, stocks, pansies, portulaca, marigolds. Hanging plants. Wedding bouquets. Any floral design to order. Phone 80. Garden and Fletcher Greenhouses, Wolsley, Sask. 19-2

**HARDY PIE FRUITS, EASILY GROWN**, Rhubarb, black currant or raspberries, ten roots, \$1.25; 50, \$5.00, delivered prepaid at your Post Office. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-10

**CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY**, tomato, rhubarb roots, dahlias, every kind bedding plants. Hall's Nursery, Sutherland, Sask. 20-5

**EVERBEARING SUPERB STRAWBERRY** plants, 100, \$3.00; 200, \$4.50; postpaid. Good strong roots. Joe Pazzano, Mankin, Man. 19-3

**PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY** plants, \$3.00 per 100, postpaid. H. E. Forster, Beulah, Man. 19-3

**RASPBERRY CANES, 25 FOR \$1.00, \$3.50 PER** 100, postpaid, pruned ready for planting. Thomas Richards, Peetles, Sask. 15-8

**ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., PORTAGE** la Prairie, Man. We grow our own nursery stock. Sell direct to consumer. Catalogue free. 4-18

**BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME-12 DIFFERENT** hardy perennial flowers, three dollars, delivered Wilby, Heatherdown, Alta. 18-4

**SELLING-RHUBARB ROOTS, \$3.00 PER 25**; \$10 per 100 prepaid. S. Gletten, Tribune, Sask. 19-2

**LATHAM RASPBERRY CANES, \$6.00 PER 100**. Hacks, 260 Ellice, Winnipeg. 19-5

**100 SASKATOON FRUIT TREES, \$2.00. W.** Carpendale, Oxbow, Sask. 19-2

RADIO SUPPLIES

**PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR** radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-20

SCHOOL VANS

**WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND** sell direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co., Winnipeg. 19-3

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

**USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 TO \$40. ALL** makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 19-3

SHEEP SHEARS SHARPENED

**SHEEP SHEARS SHARPENED-OUR TEN** years' experience is your guarantee for satisfaction, 55c. per pair, plus postage. New plates supplied, postage paid, \$1.35 per pair. George Langtry Hardware, Tessier, Sask. 19-5

SITUATIONS VACANT

**WANTED-SALESMAN TO HANDLE OUR** line of high-grade groceries, paints and oils direct to the consumer. A splendid opportunity to build up a paying business and a permanent income for yourself. Apply Newgard-MacDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess St., Winnipeg. 19-3

**NEAL BROTHERS LTD., IMPORTERS AND** wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have a few districts open for reliable salesmen. Applicants must furnish references. 20-5

**WANTED-SALESMEN TO SELL MOST COM-**plete line of merchandise, wholesale to consumers. Must have selling experience. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg. 20-5

**BAMBOO FOUNTAIN PEN, MUCILAGE PEN**, novelties. Agents wanted. L. Ingle Cox, c/o W. H. Stuart, Jasper Park, Alta. 19-3

SITUATIONS WANTED

**WANTED-BREAKING OR PLOWING IN** Saskatchewan; Fordson tractor equipment. Apply Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 20-2

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD** established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 19-3

**BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING**, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask. 19-3

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON**, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man. 19-3

**PATENTS-EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO** Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free. 19-3

STOCKS AND BONDS

**DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL** bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 19-3

TAXIDERMIST

**E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN** Street, Winnipeg. 19-26

**WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET**, Winnipeg. 19-5

**JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST**, Brandon, Manitoba. 12-9

TOBACCO

**CANADIAN LEAF-EXTRA FINE QUALITY**, Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand Rouge. Special price for five pounds, \$2.25. Spread leaf, \$2.50. Postpaid. Canadian Leaf Tobacco Co., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg. 20-26

**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA** Brand," Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 50c.; Hauborg, Rouge, 65c.; Parfum d'Italie, 75c. per pound, prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 18-5

**FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TO-**bacco for \$2.25 postpaid. Goods guaranteed or money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man. 12-3

TYPEWRITERS

**ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE-**build typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Type-writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 19-3

WAGON GREASERS

**DOESN'T IT SEEM FOOLISH TO TAKE THE** wheels off when you grease a wagon? The H and H greaser is fully guaranteed and does it better in an instant with one-tenth of the grease. Either loaded tanks, racks or empty wagons. At your local hardware, \$5.00 per wagon set, or postpaid from H and H, Box 80, Gull Lake, Sask. 16-5

WASHING MACHINES

**WASHING MACHINES-NEW HAND-POWER** Klean Wick vacuum washer, \$22, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Co., Winnipeg. 20-5

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES

For every make of  
Plow Finished, Fitted, Bolted  
Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices.  
Freight or express is nothing to what we save  
you. We have shares in stock ready for quick  
shipment to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction  
guaranteed or money refunded.  
12-inch 14-inch 16-inch 18-inch  
\$2.65 \$3.00 \$3.30 \$3.65  
Give Number on Old Shares when ordering.  
**MACLEOD'S UNITED Free Catalog on Har-**  
ness, Implements, Farm  
Winnipeg Supplies.

**USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS**, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 50%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlanders, Studebakers, Russell, Hypmo-ville, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 19-3

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-ONE 15-27 CASE** tractor, also one 9-18 Case tractor, both in first-class working mechanical condition. Also one Fairbanks threshing machine, 24 x 40. Hart Junior self feeder. One Grand Detour plow, three-furrow, 12-inch. One Case, two-furrow, 14-inch. Will accept two-ton truck or cattle in part payment. Write P.O. Box 3031, Winnipeg. 20-2

**IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF AN ENGINE GANG** in any size from three-bottom up, we will quote you exceptionally low price on new stock. These are Avery Cockshutt plows. It will pay you to get our prices. Canadian Avery Co., Winnipeg and Regina. 17-5

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES**, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg. 13-9

**WANTED-SECOND-HAND GARDEN CITY OR** Ruff feeder for 40-inch Case steel separator. J. Baber, Neudorf, Sask. 18-3

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Enw. Tuff



Doctoring the Dog

My old dog Scrub has sprained a limb and I have nursed and doctor'd him for six full weeks at least; he is as patient as an oak, more so than many honest folk, the game old brindle beast! He knows the hour when I should come to rub in ointment with my thumb and bathe the swollen part, and he is always right on hand, he seems to know and understand with all his head and heart.

One neighbor says, "Why, man alive! You fool around, and fuss, and strive, with that old worthless hound as if he were an injured child; you must be doting, weak, or wild, or foolish, I'll be bound! When any colt, or dog, or cat I own gets sprained as much as that I have him shot at once; that way the creature suffers less and doesn't mind it much, I guess; I hate to act the dunce! This sentimental stuff, I say, is overdone in every way in this extremists' age; so I prefer to keep my head as balanced as a watershed, I try to be a sage!"

"Your views don't land with me," said I, "For there's no weighty reason why I should neglect a friend. This dog and I have long been chums, so now when grief and sorrow comes I'm with him to the end. Perhaps we're living in an age where simp abounds in place of sage, of that I cannot say; if it is sickly sentiment to aid a dog that's hurt and spent I'm glad I'm built that way!"





## BUY IT BY THE AIRTIGHT TIN

As it is PACKED IN AIRTIGHT TINS this excellent plug tobacco always REACHES YOU in the same PERFECT CONDITION as when it left our factory; full of strength and flavour.

# DIXIE

PLUG  
SMOKING TOBACCO  
20<sup>c</sup> PER PLUG

MANUFACTURED BY IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.



## Sam-Mor FAMILY Sodas

You've never eaten better biscuits. Baked in the West for Westerners and packed in a convenient large size packet. There is nothing better.



It's in the  
Striped Package

17

## Voluntary Egg Pool

For the season 1925, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited, will operate a voluntary egg pool for the benefit of the poultry raisers of the province. Ship your eggs to the POOL and realize highest prices. Full particulars from nearest Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery or from General Manager, Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited, Regina, Sask.

Don't Delay—Send For Pool Tags

**SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES LTD.**

HEAD OFFICE - REGINA

### "Cheapjack"

One of the sights of London which interested most was to see the "Cheapjacks" shouting their wares on a Saturday night outside their meat stalls and grocery stores. Their vociferous "Buy! Buy! Buy!" reminded me of the old hen back on the farm advertising that she had deposited an article of food for some hungry human.

It would take a powerful pair of lungs to attract the same amount of attention on the prairies and congre-

gate the buyers about the pure-bred livestock, poultry, bees, seed or other article you had for sale.

But the prairie farmer who wants to buy, sell or exchange has at his disposal another method of attracting customers, which, if not so dramatic is just as effective—the classified section of The Grain Growers' Guide. Through it, farmers have sold almost every kind of article used on the farm, from Alfalfa Seed to Buff Orpingtons, and from a Fanning Mill to a Shropshire Ram.

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

proven. W. T. R. Preston, author of the report on which it is assumed the present contract between the government and the Petersen Company was based, was subjected to a grueling cross-examination by G. H. Montgomery, K.C., counsel for the steamship concerns.

Mr. Preston is rather a remarkable man. He is over 74 years of age, but at the end of a cross-examination lasting on and off for nearly five hours, he emerged from the ordeal as fresh and untired as the examining counsel, who is young enough to be his son. It is the apparent intention of the steamship counsel to prove that during his mission in England, Mr. Preston never personally interviewed a single one of the great companies represented in the North Atlantic Conference. Mr. Preston declares that he had sources of information, undivulged, whereby he was informed that it was useless to waste his time in endeavoring to bring the companies mentioned outside of the conference and into the open light of competition. He has justified his contention by the fact that since the government has entered into a contract with the Petersen Company, and has extended an invitation to any other shipping concern to take advantage of the subsidy offered, not a single one

The Grain Growers' Guide  
of the corporations involved has shown any willingness to do so.

### Rural Credit Legislation

In the course of the week, Hon. James Robb, acting minister of finance, referred the report of Dr. Tory, of the University of Alberta, on rural credits, to the standing committee on Banking and Commerce. The session is drawing on, but the general impression is that Dr. Tory's recommendations will be readily accepted, and that whatever measure is introduced, looking toward long-term credits, will be approved of by all parties.

The government expects to conclude the session before the heat of summer comes on. It is hard to see how that can be done. One of the most controversial subjects of the session is that connected with the equalization of railway freight rates. So far this has only been discussed in a discursive way in cabinet. There are members of the government who favor the entire abolition of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and the placing in the hands of the Railway Commission the fixing of rates on all commodities. On the other hand there is a considerable consensus of opinion among members of the cabinet that if the Crow's Nest Pass agreement is to be abolished, maximum rates on wheat, cattle, flour and other commodities should be laid down statutorily.

## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### Currency and Credit

The Editor.—With reference to your Open Forum of your issue of April 22, and question No. 2. If you as a reader, were shown the answer given that there is no new currency issued in the case of loans from Toronto, Montreal, etc., and then confronted with the statements made by the Hon. Reginald McKenna, in his recent speeches, that "Every bank loan creates a deposit, and I understand by money, all the currency in circulation among the public and all bank deposits drawable by cheque," what would you have to say?—W. Diamond, Saskatoon, Sask.

[We would say that Mr. McKenna's statement was not a refutation of ours. That a bank can overdo the creation of purchasing power—which is not always currency—is obvious—witness the Home Bank. There is a very powerful check on banks in that respect, however, but there is no check when governments get into the game of expanding their own purchasing power, which was the matter under consideration in the case referred to by Mr. Diamond. Moreover, it is a good thing to realize that discussion of this subject always ends in chaos if the disputants do not mean the same thing by the terms used.—Editor.]

### Land Settlement Policy

The Editor.—I would like to offer my opinion re the Land Settlement Scheme. As I am not too well acquainted with other parts of the province, I will have to speak of this settlement. I would say that if the federal and provincial governments agreed on a plan as underlined, they would accomplish something.

First, don't build railroads into places that are not settled until all land suitable is taken within 45 miles of a railroad. The land outside of this distance to be closed to settlers until such a time as other land is settled, thereby causing the country to be better and more thickly settled, which in turn would cut out a lot of schoolhouses and their expenses, as a lot of places have only 12 or 13 pupils for one school.

Second, allow suitable persons to file on land on fee of \$5.00 instead of \$10.

Third, don't tax these persons or settlers until such a time as a committee selected by the government or school board would see that they could afford to be taxed.

Fourth, the government to see that education be provided for these settlers' children until such time as they can be taxed.

Fifth, don't loan money to people to induce them to this country to farm. It will create dissatisfaction and eventually would be settlers will be holding out to the country that would be offering the best inducements.

Sixth, advertise in suitable papers, magazines, etc., that homesteads can be had for \$5.00 filing fee, that there will be no taxes to pay until able, that the government will educate his children until he is able to pay taxes. This to be decided upon by an inspector of school board in the district in which he lives; and that there's lots of suitable land within 40 miles of railway; also what can be grown.

Seventh, the provincial and federal governments ask the C.P.R., the Hudson's Bay Co., and any other companies holding lands to throw open their lands that lie within 40 miles of railroad for sale at

not more than \$7.00 per acre for raw land; the first payment to be \$100 and balance stretched out to meet conditions and no interest to be charged unless party defaulted on payment, then interest of 5 per cent. to be charged on part defaulted. If said parties will not agree to this, increase their taxes as a penalty as they are really holding back the country from being settled.

Eighth, the government to assist in opening up roads into country that is suitable for farming within 40 miles of railroad, this to be decided by inspector.

In conclusion, I would say that to loan money at 5 per cent. for settlement purposes is not doing the country any good. If the government want to help, do it gratis. The Soldier Settlement Board must be costing the country quite a sum, and I venture to say if the federal government sent out questionnaires as to whether or not give the soldier settlers their land or carry on as now, they would have a big majority in favor of giving the settlers their land, and cut out the administration cost. The boundaries I mention could be made smaller, say about 25 miles.

I would like to see other views on this matter, as an exchange of views is a good education.—G. R. Crowell, Carrot Creek, Alberta.

### What is Rent?

The Editor.—By this time your readers should have a clear idea of what interest is—Money paid for the use of money. And it works steady day and night, sick or well, as steady as the passing of time. Of course those who borrow money must expect to pay interest.

But what is rent? Why not give the interest question a rest and consider rent. Rent is what is paid for the chance to use a spot of earth, the ground, the land that God made for everybody in common and for nobody in particular. But some land is more valuable than other land on account of its situation or quality of soil, or nearness to a school, church or public road. The land in cities is valued by the foot, in towns and villages by the lot, and in the country by the quarter-section. With the land goes the air, weather, sunshine, etc. Buying the land is buying air, rain, weather, etc., and selling land is selling air, rain, weather, etc. Of course this seems funny, but truth is always stranger than fiction. Paying some person, working a lifetime, to get money to give to some person for a chance to use a spot of earth with the rain and weather that go with it sounds like comic opera, but nevertheless millions of people have been kept poor paying some person for land. And many have become rich without work, by simply selling "earth spots" to other people.

Farmer John buys a quarter-section for \$2,000, at least, he does not "buy" it, but such are the words he uses in telling about the transaction. At 8 per cent, the yearly interest on that is \$160. Or he pays the every year \$160 rent, land rent, for the use of that earth spot and a bonus on top of that of \$2,000 as fast as he can spare it. That is he and his wife and children work hard and raise crops, cattle, etc., give \$160 worth of it every year for the "use" of the earth, air, sunshine, etc. Then he wonders why he is always "shy" of money? No wonder. Both of them



can't have that money, those who work for it and those who get it but do not earn it. Then the governments set up rural credit schemes, and "cow bills" and a dozen other schemes to throw dust into his eyes so that he can't see where his money goes to.

In a town A pays \$1,000 for a lot 30 x 150 feet, at 8 per cent., or \$80 a year interest. He pays \$80 a year ground rent, and a bonus of \$1,000 as fast as he can spare it, and then he wonders why he never gets his home paid for.

In Toronto, our post office department gives \$17,000 a year ground rent for the chance to use a lot. From these facts it can be seen that while interest devours its thousands yet rent swallows up its millions of victims. In fact, rent is the mother monster and interest is the daughter. And the daughter is growing and breeding other monsters to devour the substance of the people.

Now the truth is that farm land, has little or no value, because nothing is left for rent after a person gets wages out of the product of his labor and interest on the money sunk in fencing, breaking machinery, etc. All money deserves interest for its use, even if it is invested in a productive enterprise, instead of being invested in bonds or mortgages.

No man should be allowed to get "rent" from others for the chance to live on and use the earth. It is a big mistake, a delusion, a snare. If farmers got land free and no taxes to pay for the first three years, they would even then not be getting too much. We give Indians land free and a bonus (treaty money) into the bargain. Are white people not as deserving as Indians? What should be done? Simply insist that an increasing surtax be levied year by year on all wild land held for speculation and promptly sold off to actual settlers if taxes are not promptly paid. That and that alone will fix the price at which it will pay to get on it and use it. Further insist that ground rent in all centres be taxed more and more so that people of the whole province can have the benefit of them. The ground rents in cities and towns are something enormous. Let people consider what rent is, how it arises, whom it belongs to and then, but not till then, will they see their way to peace, plenty and prosperity for all.—W. D. Lamb.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 15, 1925.

**WHEAT**—Market has been nervous and erratic, but throughout the undertone has been firm. Actual export sales of Canadian wheat have been hard to trace, but American centres report sales to Europe from time to time. The sentiment of the trade is sharply divided. There are undoubtedly short commitments in May and July wheat, the May future advancing to a premium of nine cents over the deferred month today, and the relative strength of July delivery as compared with new crop wheat around \$1.40. This October delivery grain, taking into consideration the pessimistic outlook on the winter wheat crop in the U.S., is not in very good demand just yet. Any buying there is in July. After the experience of the last few months importers are not contracting ahead very far, and probably later, when some attention is paid to the fact that there is likely to be little more wheat in the world in six months from now than there is today, the new crop delivery may sell nearer to what should be its true value. The crop weather certainly will govern the market to a large extent in the near future, and so far the weather, as far as germination is concerned, has been none too good.

**OATS**—This grain has been dull and buyers have not followed the advance very keenly. The shortage of two and three C.W. Oats has kept these two grades at a fair premium, but One Feeds continue to be a drag on the market.

**BARLEY**—Barley is in pretty much the same condition as oats, only with regard to grades, low grade barley is the desired article and high grade is the drag on the market. Trade has been extremely light.

**FLAX**—Very small trade with prices working gradually higher as offerings diminish. No great enquiry for any one grade, and deliveries against the contract rather heavy.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

May 11 to May 16, inclusive.

	11	12	13	14	15	16	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 170	174	174	180	182	185	171	103	103
July 166	169	168	172	173	175	169	105	105
Oct. 137	140	137	139	139	140	138	100	100
Oats—								
May 53	54	53	54	54	54	54	39	39
July 54	55	55	56	55	56	55	40	40
Oct. 51	51	51	52	52	52	51	38	38
Barley—								
May 86	88	88	88	88	88	87	64	64
July 87	89	89	90	89	90	89	63	63
Oct. 76	75	75	76	77	77	76	56	56
Flax—								
May 243	244	244	244	245	247	242	215	215
July 246	246	247	247	248	249	245	211	211
Oct. 228	228	229	229	231	233	228	185	185
Rye—								
May 115	117	115	116	117	118	118	65	65
July 117	120	117	119	119	120	120	66	66
Oct. 107	107	107	106	106	106	109	66	66

### CASH WHEAT

May 11 to May 16, inclusive.

	May	11	12	13	14	15	16	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	170	174	174	180	182	185	171	104	104
2 N	167	171	171	177	179	182	168	100	100
3 N	162	166	166	172	174	177	163	97	97
4	148	152	151	156	159	161	152	92	92
5	133	137	136	141	144	145	136	86	86
6	112	115	116	121	125	127	115	80	80
Feed	100	103	104	110	115	116	103	72	72

### LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed May 15 as follows: May, 11d higher at 12s 5d; July, 1d higher at 12s 4d, per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted unchanged at \$4.83. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: May, \$1.80; July, \$1.78.

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.60; No. 1 light northern, \$1.59; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.58; No. 2 light northern, \$1.57; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.56; No. 3 light northern, \$1.55; No. 4 dark northern, \$1.54; No. 4 light northern, \$1.53; No. 5 dark northern, \$1.52; No. 5 light northern, \$1.51; No. 6 dark northern, \$1.50; No. 6 light northern, \$1.49; No. 7 dark northern, \$1.48; No. 7 light northern, \$1.47; No. 8 dark northern, \$1.46; No. 8 light northern, \$1.45; No. 9 dark northern, \$1.44; No. 9 light northern, \$1.43; No. 10 dark northern, \$1.42; No. 10 light northern, \$1.41; No. 11 dark northern, \$1.40; No. 11 light northern, \$1.39; No. 12 dark northern, \$1.38; No. 12 light northern, \$1.37; No. 13 dark northern, \$1.36; No. 13 light northern, \$1.35; No. 14 dark northern, \$1.34; No. 14 light northern, \$1.33; No. 15 dark northern, \$1.32; No. 15 light northern, \$1.31; No. 16 dark northern, \$1.30; No. 16 light northern, \$1.29; No. 17 dark northern, \$1.28; No. 17 light northern, \$1.27; No. 18 dark northern, \$1.26; No. 18 light northern, \$1.25; No. 19 dark northern, \$1.24; No. 19 light northern, \$1.23; No. 20 dark northern, \$1.22; No. 20 light northern, \$1.21; No. 21 dark northern, \$1.20; No. 21 light northern, \$1.19; No. 22 dark northern, \$1.18; No. 22 light northern, \$1.17; No. 23 dark northern, \$1.16; No. 23 light northern, \$1.15; No. 24 dark northern, \$1.14; No. 24 light northern, \$1.13; No. 25 dark northern, \$1.12; No. 25 light northern, \$1.11; No. 26 dark northern, \$1.10; No. 26 light northern, \$1.09; No. 27 dark northern, \$1.08; No. 27 light northern, \$1.07; No. 28 dark northern, \$1.06; No. 28 light northern, \$1.05; No. 29 dark northern, \$1.04; No. 29 light northern, \$1.03; No. 30 dark northern, \$1.02; No. 30 light northern, \$1.01; No. 31 dark northern, \$1.00; No. 31 light northern, \$0.99; No. 32 dark northern, \$0.98; No. 32 light northern, \$0.97; No. 33 dark northern, \$0.96; No. 33 light northern, \$0.95; No. 34 dark northern, \$0.94; No. 34 light northern, \$0.93; No. 35 dark northern, \$0.92; No. 35 light northern, \$0.91; No. 36 dark northern, \$0.90; No. 36 light northern, \$0.89; No. 37 dark northern, \$0.88; No. 37 light northern, \$0.87; No. 38 dark northern, \$0.86; No. 38 light northern, \$0.85; No. 39 dark northern, \$0.84; No. 39 light northern, \$0.83; No. 40 dark northern, \$0.82; No. 40 light northern, \$0.81; No. 41 dark northern, \$0.80; No. 41 light northern, \$0.79; No. 42 dark northern, \$0.78; No. 42 light northern, \$0.77; No. 43 dark northern, \$0.76; No. 43 light northern, \$0.75; No. 44 dark northern, \$0.74; No. 44 light northern, \$0.73; No. 45 dark northern, \$0.72; No. 45 light northern, \$0.71; No. 46 dark northern, \$0.70; No. 46 light northern, \$0.69; No. 47 dark northern, \$0.68; No. 47 light northern, \$0.67; No. 48 dark northern, \$0.66; No. 48 light northern, \$0.65; No. 49 dark northern, \$0.64; No. 49 light northern, \$0.63; No. 50 dark northern, \$0.62; No. 50 light northern, \$0.61; No. 51 dark northern, \$0.60; No. 51 light northern, \$0.59; No. 52 dark northern, \$0.58; No. 52 light northern, \$0.57; No. 53 dark northern, \$0.56; No. 53 light northern, \$0.55; No. 54 dark northern, \$0.54; No. 54 light northern, \$0.53; No. 55 dark northern, \$0.52; No. 55 light northern, \$0.51; No. 56 dark northern, \$0.50; No. 56 light northern, \$0.49; No. 57 dark northern, \$0.48; No. 57 light northern, \$0.47; No. 58 dark northern, \$0.46; No. 58 light northern, \$0.45; No. 59 dark northern, \$0.44; No. 59 light northern, \$0.43; No. 60 dark northern, \$0.42; No. 60 light northern, \$0.41; No. 61 dark northern, \$0.40; No. 61 light northern, \$0.39; No. 62 dark northern, \$0.38; No. 62 light northern, \$0.37; No. 63 dark northern, \$0.36; No. 63 light northern, \$0.35; No. 64 dark northern, \$0.34; No. 64 light northern, \$0.33; No. 65 dark northern, \$0.32; No. 65 light northern, \$0.31; No. 66 dark northern, \$0.30; No. 66 light northern, \$0.29; No. 67 dark northern, \$0.28; No. 67 light northern, \$0.27; No. 68 dark northern, \$0.26; No. 68 light northern, \$0.25; No. 69 dark northern, \$0.24; No. 69 light northern, \$0.23; No. 70 dark northern, \$0.22; No. 70 light northern, \$0.21; No. 71 dark northern, \$0.20; No. 71 light northern, \$0.19; No. 72 dark northern, \$0.18; No. 72 light northern, \$0.17; No. 73 dark northern, \$0.16; No. 73 light northern, \$0.15; No. 74 dark northern, \$0.14; No. 74 light northern, \$0.13; No. 75 dark northern, \$0.12; No. 75 light northern, \$0.11; No. 76 dark northern, \$0.10; No. 76 light northern, \$0.09; No. 77 dark northern, \$0.08; No. 77 light northern, \$0.07; No. 78 dark northern, \$0.06; No. 78 light northern, \$0.05; No. 79 dark northern, \$0.04; No. 79 light northern, \$0.03; No. 80 dark northern, \$0.02; No. 80 light northern, \$0.01; No. 81 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 81 light northern, \$0.00; No. 82 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 82 light northern, \$0.00; No. 83 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 83 light northern, \$0.00; No. 84 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 84 light northern, \$0.00; No. 85 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 85 light northern, \$0.00; No. 86 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 86 light northern, \$0.00; No. 87 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 87 light northern, \$0.00; No. 88 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 88 light northern, \$0.00; No. 89 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 89 light northern, \$0.00; No. 90 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 90 light northern, \$0.00; No. 91 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 91 light northern, \$0.00; No. 92 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 92 light northern, \$0.00; No. 93 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 93 light northern, \$0.00; No. 94 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 94 light northern, \$0.00; No. 95 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 95 light northern, \$0.00; No. 96 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 96 light northern, \$0.00; No. 97 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 97 light northern, \$0.00; No. 98 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 98 light northern, \$0.00; No. 99 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 99 light northern, \$0.00; No. 100 dark northern, \$0.00; No. 100 light northern, \$0.00.

### Cash Prices at Port Arthur and Fort William

May 11 to May 16, inclusive.

	Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
May 11		58	53	51	48	45	86	81	79	77	243	239	226	115
12		59	54	52	49	46	88	83	81	79	244	240	226	117
13		58	54	52	48	46	88	83	81	79	244	240	228	115
14		60	56	53	49	47	88	83	81	80	244	240	231	116
15		59	55	53	49	46	88	83	81	79	245	241	233	117
16		60	56	53	49	47	88	83	81	80	247	243	234	118
Week Ago		59	54	52	49	46	87	82	80	78	242	238	225	118
Year Ago		39	37	37	35	34	64	59	56	54	216	212	195	65

# Westclox



## To start another day

WHEN from sun to sun is a long, long day, the nights are all too short.

Take out an hour or so for amusement, and getting up time finds you still breathing regularly.

The peeping sun gets only a flutter of your eyelids, but when your Westclox tunes up you might as well roll

out; it is time to get up.

You wind and set your Westclox at night, turn in and sleep soundly, comfortable in the knowledge that your Westclox will call you on the dot.

You can choose them by the trade mark Westclox on the dial and six cornered, orange bordered, buff tag.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., Limited, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Big Ben	Baby Ben	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack o' Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
\$4.50	\$4.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$3.00

## UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED

is successor to the Livestock Department of United Grain Growers Ltd., for co-operative marketing of livestock, distributing profits on co-operative basis to livestock shippers only

The same business, the same organization, the same ability to get the highest possible price for your livestock, but a new name, and a new company, strictly co-operative, for livestock marketing only.

From now on Ship Your Livestock to

## UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED

St. Boniface Moose Jaw Calgary Edmonton

the thoughtful, constructive ideas and criticisms advanced by those with whom the committee come in contact. The itinerary is as follows: Davidson, May 23; Prince Albert, May 25; Melfort, May 26; Prince Albert, May 27; Rosetown, May 28; Lloydminster, May 30; Maple Creek, June 5; Moose Jaw, June 6; Aneroid, June 11; Weyburn, June 13; Yorkton, June 22.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$7.00 to \$7.25
Prime butcher steers	7.00 to 7.50
Good to choice steers	6.00 to 6.50
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	4.00 to 4.25
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 4.00
Good stocker steers	4.25 to 4.50
Medium stockers	3.25 to 4.00
Common stockers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	6.00 to 6.75
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.50
Stock heifers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	5.25 to 5.50

Fair to good cows	\$4.00 to \$4.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 3.00
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 75.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice light veal calves	8.00 to 9.00
Choice heavy calves	5.50 to 6.50
Common calves	3.50 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

### EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers' quotations from this market are 1c higher on extras, those now arriving delivered at 27c, firsts are unchanged at 25c and seconds 21c. On these prices dealers are allowing 30c for cases. Receipts are reported fairly heavy and the market very firm under heavy sales for shipment to Eastern markets. Poultry: Business is entirely confined to frozen stock which is moving out to the hotel and restaurant trade.

CALGARY—Eggs: Conditions on this market are practically unchanged. Packers are offering, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 17c.



# Makes Autos Go

# 49 Miles on a Gallon of Gasoline



JAMES A. MAY, PRESIDENT  
WESTERN SPECIALTY CO.

I have perfected an amazing new device for practically all makes of cars, that is enabling auto owners all over the country to cut their gasoline bills in half by doubling their mileage from gasoline used. Many cars with this device attached have made from 40 to 60 miles on a gallon. At the same time it removes every particle of carbon from their motors, increases motor power and pep, eliminates all spark plug difficulties and prevents overheating. Auto owners marvel at the new performance of their cars—the smoother running qualities, quicker pick-up and greater power to pull hills. And the best part of this inexpensive little device is that it works entirely automatically, is self-regulating and can be easily attached without tapping or drilling by anyone in five minutes.

## You Can Try It FREE

### WHAT USERS SAY

#### 60 Miles per Gallon

"Tried a Wesco on a Ford and averaged 60 miles per gallon after removing the carbon."

BERNARD J. KOOP, North Carolina.

#### GETS 50 MILES ON A GALLON

"Customers like Wesco fine. Have one myself on my old Overland and run 50 miles on a gallon."

H. J. KRAMER, Minnesota.

#### GETS 44 MILES ON A GALLON

"Received the Wesco and made 44 miles on a gallon of gas."

DEWEY S. KAGG, Ohio.

#### MADE 35 MILES ON 3 QUARTS OF GAS

"I made 11 miles on a quart of gas on one test and 35 miles with three quarts of gas."

CHAS. LUETZEN, Wisconsin.

#### 100% as Advertised

"After I have given your Wesco the acid test, I find it to be 100 per cent. as you advertised."

JAMES E. KARNES, Indiana.

#### DROVE 20 MILES ON 1/2 GALLON OF GAS

"I tried the Wesco Gas-Saver. Drove 20 miles and only used 1/2 gallon of gas, and my car has more pep, runs like new and spark plugs do not dirty so fast."

FRANK A. CHEVAL, Nebraska.

#### GETS 42 MILES ON ONE GALLON —WOULD NOT TAKE \$50 FOR HIS "WESCO"

"I am getting about 42 miles on a gallon regularly with Wesco. Wouldn't take \$50 for it."

A. KIMBALL, Ohio.

#### GIVES BUICK NEW LIFE

"I received the Wesco. It gives my Buick new life."

SPENCER MILLER, Idaho.

### I Even Pay You to Try It

Yes, I want you to try my amazing new Wesco device on your car at my risk. It has been tried out and tested on thousands of cars all over the country and all over the world. It has met with such remarkable success everywhere in increasing mileage and cutting gasoline cost in half or less, that I offer you a Free Trial of one on your car at no cost to you, guarantee you results and will even pay you for trying it out if results are unsatisfactory—you to be the sole judge. Read in this ad. a few of the thousands of letters of praise I have received from delighted users. So confident am I of what my amazing little device will do, that I make you a Free Proof offer unheard of before. Simply mail the coupon and put a Wesco on your car and give it a fair trial at my expense. See for yourself what it will do, and before you really pay one penny for it. Remember, if after a fair trial you say it does not cut down gasoline consumption, does not save you time and trouble, simply return it and I'll pay you for your trouble. Such an amazing offer I would not make if I were not absolutely confident of satisfactory results. There are no strings tied to this—I mean exactly what I say. Send no money—pay no C.O.D. Mail the coupon below for FREE Proof today.

### Saves 1/2 On Gas Bills Pays for Itself Every Few Days

Attach one of my Wescos to your car, use it for ten days and if you are not convinced beyond a shadow of a doubt that it has cut down your gas bill, if you are not delighted with it in every way, if it hasn't carried out every claim I make for it, don't pay one cent for it and I'll pay you for trying it out. Auto owners the world over say my marvellous Wesco device means a saving in gasoline consumption to them of one-third to one-half, and they wouldn't get along without it. I am confident I can do the same for you. My Free Proof Offer enables you to try my Wesco on your car at my risk, and will not cost you a penny. Remember, send no money—pay no C.O.D. If it does not prove out satisfactory for you the trial costs you nothing, and I'll even pay you for trying it out on your own car.

### Send No Money

Pay no C.O.D. Simply mail the coupon. Send name of car you desire a Wesco for and state what year's model. I have equipped thousands of cars satisfactorily to save gasoline consumption, time, trouble and money, and can equip yours. Mail coupon today, and begin on your gasoline bill.

**JAMES A. MAY, President**  
**WESTERN SPECIALTY CO.**  
5026 G Street, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

### AGENTS WANTED

I want agents to demonstrate and sell my Wesco Gas Saver and Carbon Remover part or full time. SURE, QUICK PROFITS. Interests every auto owner immediately and each one sold sells others. You can sell a whole delivery truck fleet as quick as one car. Merchants or farmers buy for every car, truck or tractor they have. Wescos are easy to install and sell like hot cakes. Get a Wesco FREE on your own car and start in a money-making business of your own. ACT NOW.

#### Sold 61 in Two Days

"I am sure your Wescos will prove O.K. I have 61 orders in two days."

M. L. HOCKETT, California.

#### WESCO SELLS ITSELF—MAKES ME INDEPENDENT

"You were right when you said the Wesco sells itself. I have placed every one I ordered. Your article will make me independent."

P. M. VONKARLOVITZ, Texas.

#### SOLD EIGHT IN ONE DAY

"I have sold eight today."

J. O. MURPHY, GEORGIA.

"I have given the Wesco a good tryout and am well pleased with it."

THOS. E. HARRINGTON, Louisiana.

### MAIL COUPON TO-DAY

Western Specialty Company,  
5026 G Street, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Attention—Jas. A. May, President. I would like to try out a Wesco Gas Saver and Carbon Remover at your risk. If not satisfactory, after fair trial—I to be the sole judge—you will pay me for trying it out on my own car. Also tell me how I can get a Wesco Free and become your agent and make big money selling Wescos.

PRINT NAME PLAINLY

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Yearly Model \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Car \_\_\_\_\_  
St. or R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Post Office \_\_\_\_\_  
Province \_\_\_\_\_